

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries
of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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DISHONORED BILLS OF LADING.

We call the attention of the cotton oil trade
and others to the dishonoring of through bills
of lading.

Our railway systems are laying down a line
of policy which, if persisted in, will forever
discredit our bills of lading and greatly injure
our shipping abroad, for foreigners who are
accustomed to the old, and the only proper
way of treating a bill of lading, will not long
tolerate the austere and tyrannous *ipse dixit*
of our public carriers. The courts of this and
of every other country which has a public
carrier, have time and again decided that a
railroad is responsible for what it receives;
yet these corporations irreverently fly in the
face of these decisions and disregard both
the decrees of the courts and the accepted
practice in the whole shipping world. If the
shipper or the receiver of goods does not like
this autocratic defiance he must go to law and
face a long siege of expensive litigation; the
longer and the costlier the better for the rail-
roads, because the shipper or the receiver has
thus received his lesson not to again trouble
the carrier. This brutality is based upon the
knowledge of the fact that the plaintiff may
never have another case, but that the salu-
tary lesson taught him will act upon all
others.

A case in point is stated in a letter which
we have received from Europe, and which
we publish elsewhere in this issue. In that
case a delivery on a through bill of lading
was 19 barrels short. The railway company
admitted this, but declined to make that short-
age good. The company's letter even went
further, and virtually admitted that the short-
age occurred in its possession, but alleged
"green cooerage," "re-cooerage" to save
leakage. No leakage could lose a whole par-
cel barrel and all. The concern declined to
honor its through bill of lading, and referred
the receiver of the goods to the consignor.
Just think of an express company receipting
for goods in good condition, delivering only
some of the parcels covered by the receipts,
and when called upon for delivery of the
whole, decline its legal obligations and refer
the consignee to the consignor for relief, as if
the packages had not been handled by a third
party which received payment for its services,
etc.! Do that, and you have the case in point
of the rolling corporation and its refusal to
honor its through bill of lading in any way
whatever. We give its brutal answer along
with the letter of the European consignee,
who justly complains of our unreliable ship-
ping papers. In the face of the facts of the
case the following comment by the complain-
ants in this case are timely and well put:

"We have always thought that it was quite
safe to honor American railway companies'
bills of lading, but the above-mentioned case
proves that we are mistaken. We should
imagine that it will be of great harm to all
American exporters when railway companies
refuse to be responsible for the number of
packages they are signing for on bill of lad-
ing."

It is the purpose of the Board of Trade to
which our correspondent belongs to corre-

spond with the Boards of Trade of other com-
mercial centers on the Continent with the
view of protecting foreign shippers against
this unscrupulousness of our railways in their
illegal pranks.

We draw this matter to the serious atten-
tion of the American cottonseed oil interests,
and to the attention of the Produce Ex-
changes and Boards of Trade of this country,
for what is true of cottonseed oil bills of lad-
ings will be insisted upon in all other cases.

If it is legal for a railroad to shuffle off its
bills of lading, it will be legal for any other
carrier to do so. This should be looked into.

MEATS ARE RISING.

Not long ago we drew attention to the con-
ditions which would inevitably force meat
and provisions into a higher notch. A scan
of the live stock situation did not disclose the
resistance of sufficient abattoir live stock to
meet the domestic and foreign demand for
meat of all kinds. We did not see how the
foreign shipments could be kept up, much less
increased and the price of meat be kept down.
We went so far as to say that we had hit
an era through which high prices would rule
for some time. In verification of our con-
tention, the prices of meats are rising in lo-
calities all over this country, and necessarily
so if a healthful state of trade is to be main-
tained.

If the supply of hogs, cattle and sheep last
year and to the end of the fiscal year, in June,
was not sufficient to "flood the market" with
beef and other meats, it stands to reason that
the supply must be increased, the demand
become less or both before prices could come
down. But none of these things happened.
The supply, on the contrary, will be shorter,
especially in hogs and calves; the demand is
greater. The price of dead meat must cor-
respond to these conditions of the live stock
market. As a result higher prices must rule.
All that is left to us is to regret this lament-
able fact.

If you can buy cheaply and sell at a satis-
factory figure to the consumptive market,
there is some gratification from a manufactur-
er's standpoint. But when stock must be
bought at a high price and meat sold at a nar-
row margin, the consumer reaps the benefit.
To the packer is left whatever he can get out
of the by-products of his live stock.

Meat will be high and the supply of live
stock short. Let that become a fixed thought,
then the inevitable will not seem so hard.

SAUSAGE EXCLUSION.

There is no "favored nations" clause in our
recently ratified treaty with Germany. The
semi-official German papers say so. We pre-
sume that such is the case. We do not see
how such an unqualified clause could well
exist in the face of the stringent meat in-
spection bill recently passed in that country
and of the imposed customs regulations pro-
mulgated in connection with it. Of course,
we should like to have a more friendly en-
trance into the German meat and provision
market, but as long as the Government of the
Fatherland decrees otherwise, we must stand

without the pale and diplomatically smile at the prohibition which forces us, and try to fence around it as much as possible or swap it out of the way.

If there is no "favored nations" clause in the new treaty that fact alone lays the ground for a parley for a new commercial treaty with that country which may bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs than now exists between us.

We would like to see some State Department move set on foot which will tend to relieve the stress of the present restrictions against our sausages and other meat products entering Germany. If the German Government specifically excludes our sausages and other products from her borders, and thus kills a very good market for those products, the people of the Kaiser could not be offended at our specific exclusion of German sausages and similar products from this country. We are certainly entitled to our own market for our own products as against the similar products of a country which excludes our stuffs from her markets. Surely Germany cannot, by shutting us out, claim her own markets for her own stuffs, and then claim our market for them also. If the prohibition of German sausages, etc., from coming to this country under regulations similar to those which keep us out of her confines would be viewed as retaliatory and an unfriendly act, then what must be the view of the animus of the Reichstag's bill which initiated the exclusion business?

We are not in favor of retaliation for the sake of such measures, but we are in favor of holding our own markets for our own stuffs against similar products of a foreign nation which specifically shuts us out of that country simply in the interest of its own stockraisers and for no other economic reason.

THE AWAKING OF SOUTH AMERICA.

South America is moving slowly, but, still, South America is moving in a trade-developing direction. There are many internal and external evidences of this fact. The final result will be, first, an industrial internal development of the country, and then external competition with this new commercial growth.

Enterprising promoters from other countries and aggressive business houses have somewhat awakened the lethargic slumbers of the indolent and docile South American and put the energies, at least, of the governments in motion. In the last few years navigation is pushing further and further into the streams of the country, railroads are slowly nosing into new districts which are adjacent to those formerly touched, liberal franchises and concessions are being granted by the municipal, State and general governments of that country; capital and enterprise are courted and induced to come in and do something towards bringing the vast resources of that neglected land to the fore; large works are going up, new companies starting operations; commercial warehouses are being built and the au-

thorities are brushing one little obstacle after another out of the way in the interest of its industrial foundlings.

It is a curious fact, but nevertheless true, that so rich a country as South America has lain close to the high trade pressure of other nations for a generation without hardly being touched. For centuries its wealth has been known to mankind, and its temper has at no time been unfriendly. We presume that this vast country would have continued to have drifted along in its own listless Castilian way had not the needs of this area called its resources into play. Some day South America will be felt in many ways which are now mere conjectures. We look then, and, for some time have looked there, for a healthful trade, a trade which will be mutually advantageous to both countries, and which will still further cement our friendly ties as international friends. We are glad to see this Southern trade opening.

ALL EYES ON CORN.

All eyes are bulging at the Kansas corn crop. If this is very large and the price of corn comes down a peg to meet it, the feeders of market stock will be able to build beef cheaper than under the adverse condition of high feed added to the price of fattening steers. The same underlying condition applies to the hog situation. At present it looks like Kansas and Iowa will have good weather and a big staple crop. August is a treacherous month, but the indications are that the grain crops will pull through, and be large ones. The grain market needs a bit of tempering. It is now too high. The trade experienced some relief from the last huge grain harvest in the West, and the markets of every country are watching the harvesting of our cereals in the Middle West for some clue to their own status.

The cattle raiser and the grower of grain will, however, be met this year by the new entangling alliances of the railroads, and will find their pocketbooks measurably squeezed and affected by the generally higher freight rates which will be in vogue by the time the crops and cattle are ready to be moved. There is always some scraping brake on the wheel of prosperity.

WHERE WILL BACON GO?

The number of hogs received at Chicago for the week ending August 12, 1899, was 130,000. The number received for August 4 of this year was 113,502. The average weight of those of the former date was 238 lbs., and of the latter, 242 lbs. The top price paid for the former was \$4.90 per 100 lbs. live weight; for the latter, \$5.50 per 100 lbs. The average price realized for the former was \$4.55 and for the latter \$5.30. The average price for hogs, live weight, has been above 5c per pound since March 17 of this year. It was \$5.05 per 100 lbs., live weight, for week ending March 24 of this year, and has steadily swung between that and \$5.60 ever since. On December 2 the average price for live hogs got as low as \$3.85 per 100 lbs. By December 30 it was \$4.25, January 6, \$4.40. From that on it rose rapidly on short supply and heavy demand. Hogs will go higher in spite of corn.

SCARCITY OF CANNED MEATS IN GERMANY.

U. S. Consul Pitcairn, at Hamburg, writes: "The naval authorities at Kiel are compelled to buy canned meats (whose import was to be excluded on account of alleged impurities dangerous to the health of consumers) at a high price in foreign countries, because of the inability of Germany to supply home demands.

"In consequence of this exclusion, the provisioning of troops for China has been greatly interfered with. The 'Intendantur' (Commissary Department) at Kiel has been trying in vain to buy boiled and corned beef for supplying the navy, because all the stock that remained of canned meats had already been subject to the levy of a duty, and it will, therefore, be necessary for it to turn to English and other foreign markets in order to obtain necessary quantities.

"Another evidence of the present anomalous condition is contained in an article in the 'Sarö-Amtsbladet' of July 6, 1900, published at Slagelse, Denmark. A translation reads:

"As our readers know, a German squadron is about to be dispatched to China. It is interesting to note that the Slagelse export slaughterhouses Dana have received an order from the German Government for sausages to the amount of 10,000 lbs. for use on the Chinese squadron. This order is to be delivered as soon as possible, and a representative of a large sausage factory in Kiel is here to superintend the packing.

"A ship with another order of sausages is due to arrive in Hamburg to-day. Same is to be inspected by Hamburg or Berlin experts, as the Dana Company was not satisfied with the expert from Odense.

"Another evidence of the straits to which Germany is brought in this connection is shown in the following facts, culled from an article in the Hamburg 'Freundenblatt' of July 10, 1900:

"The possibility is widely discussed of importing the stock of canned meats now in the various free harbors of Germany with the additional consideration of duty only, for the supply of the navy, before the 'Fleischbeschaugesetz' receives the imperial sanction.

"The proportionately higher prices should not come into consideration where the urgent delivery and the purity of the material are the principal factors; however, on the other hand, it is of the utmost importance to begin to think seriously of erecting our own plants for such goods, in order to make the supply of our navy as independent as possible of foreign manufacture.

"This seems almost an imperative necessity.

"The army authorities own two large meat-preserving plants—one at Spandau and one at Mainz. We do not know whether the navy ever received provisions from these factories; however, at the time of the occupation of Kiao-chau, considerable comment was made upon the fact that American canned meats were largely used in supplying the German navy. It is known that canned and preserved meats are indispensable in supplying the army and the navy, and it is no less plain that our plants in Spandau and Mainz are far from able to furnish the requirements. There is an urgent necessity for creating new plants and extending the old ones to such a degree that the provisioning of the army and navy can be accomplished by the home industry alone.

"The first condition for the establishment of adequate plants is a great market which offers constant facilities for buying the raw product throughout the year. The second condition would be the proximity of a large city, in order to facilitate the sale of products left over from the slaughtered animals, which are not necessary to the canning and preserving industry, but which can nevertheless be utilized. The factories at Spandau and at Mainz are at present in operation only during the winter months. New plants supplying an output of considerable size throughout the whole year would have to be operated on a more economical scale and be allowed to use minor grades of raw material in order to compete with the foreign market.

"Besides this field, the rapid extension of our merchant marine and passenger traffic demands the building up of this industry. Above all, we must save our navy from temporary embarrassment."

Comment is unnecessary.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

THE STATISTICAL SITUATION FAVORING BETTER PRICES, BUT LACK OF SPECULATIVE ANIMATION PREVENTING. THE FEELING, HOWEVER, QUITE CONFIDENT. EXPORT DEMANDS DO NOT IMPROVE, BUT CONSIGNMENTS STEADILY TO A FAIR EXTENT. HOME DEMANDS GOOD AND ENLARGING. RECEIPTS OF HOGS MODERATE. GOVERNMENT ORDERS FOR MEATS.

The week has not been characterized by essentially bullish speculation, however, it has shown that nearly all traders feel that the undertone is good, and that affairs are likely to take on a better aspect at any time. Some improvement has been made in prices, however small it has been, while the reactions have been fewer. But the market undoubtedly lacks vigor of speculative deals, and until they are a more pronounced order it cannot be expected that most other favorable features for better prices will exert their full influence. It is quite possible that speculative interest may be aroused in the event of reports of a continuance of unfavorable weather for the corn crop, and which has at times invigorated prices for the grain through the week, but it is a fact that it is hard to account for the absence of important interest of these outside investors over provisions, in view of the unusually favorable statistical features, beyond the thought that they have been so long paralyzed in their efforts that it needs something of a remarkable order to stir them up, and particularly in this "vacation period." In the dull attitude of these speculators, ordinarily considered minor influences get in their full work. Thus at the close of last week, as then implied, the report of a couple of cases of yellow fever at Tampa, Fla., however since a difference of opinion concerning the correctness of the diagnosis was sufficient to modify a bullish temper over hog products, which was then developing, and notwithstanding the fact that there is much less reason than in former years to expect, even in the event of more reported sickness at the South, a resort to quarantine laws against the movement of merchandise, since a spread of yellow fever at the South is now much more improbable and less alarming there than ever before under the government and other sanitary regulations. It is true that the markets for the hog products over the country quickly recovered from their slight fright from the fever report while nothing further of that order has occurred this week; but there was shown a possible reason for the apathy over buying in the feeling that the markets might become upset again. Then again, perhaps, speculation in hog products is modified from the difficulty in hearing as promptly as formerly from the Western markets of the course of prices there. Whatever Eastern speculation would go to Chicago is

of course restricted because of the comparatively poor circulation of its Board of Trade prices.

Probably speculation would not be of markedly vigorous volume just now except in the event of more stimulating features than seem likely to come up at once, but what little would prevail from the East to the West is likely to be of an indifferent order until there is a quicker method found of getting Chicago prices to the Eastern markets. The interruption to speculation is through absence of the usual regular Chicago prices is more with hog products than with grain, since the speculators can gradually accustom themselves to other than the Chicago market as concerns grain, while for provisions it will, of course, be more difficult. There are many interests outside of provisions and grain that hope to see soon Chicago prices bulletined at the New York Produce Exchange as satisfactorily as before the recent trouble; cottonseed oil, tallow, greases, etc., depend in a considerable degree for their daily values or tone over prices upon the course of the lard market, and the absence of the regular Chicago advices concerning the fluctuations of the prices for the hog fat has been a great hindrance to an easy moving of the markets here for the specialties indicated.

Concerning the outward movement of the hog products they have been materially under those at this time last year, yet the shipments in the previous season were exceptionally large and they had a much larger stock to draw upon. On the whole latterly average shipments have been made, however they are made up more than last year of consignments. The exporters this season have clung to a conservative policy longer than usual; it is counted upon ordinarily that they will get the work rather extensively in August; but thus far this month there is shown no disposition to buy much ahead of actual needs, while these actual needs are of a more reserved order than formerly because of the increasing disposition to make consignments to European markets, while these consigned goods are likely to be offered upon more favorable terms to buyers on the other side than the stuff laid down on direct demands. But it is believed that the home cash demands are very satisfactory, and that combined with the export movements that there is enough of the stuff marketed to pull upon the moderate stocks west a little further, particularly with the consideration of the moderate hog receipts. A good demand has prevailed from the South and Southwest at the West for meats especially, while the Eastern sources of consumption are furnishing to the West a larger number of buying orders than latterly. On the whole the trade seems very well satisfied with the cash demands. The government demand for meats tends to occasionally strengthen prices.

In New York there has been only moderate demand from the continent for refined lard; the English shippers have been doing little in steam lard, as awaiting more settled conditions. The compound lard buyers will continue conservative until the pure lard market is better determined. The city lard is mostly exported, and the little left from the offerings is taken up by the refiners at firm prices. In city meats there is a good deal doing, with bellies at higher prices, all averages, and

light weights especially wanted at comparatively full prices. Loose hams and shoulders hold up well in price, while they have a fairly active distributing business.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,873 bbls. pork, 8,623,471 pounds lard, and 16,844,224 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 4,605 bbls. pork; 14,678,863 pounds lard, and 20,203,505 pounds meats.

Chicago shipments last week: 4,415 bbls. pork; 7,300,508 pounds lard, and 17,283,197 pounds meats; corresponding time last year, 3,977 bbls. pork; 11,039,206 pounds lard, and 21,238,850 pounds meats.

CANNED MEATS.—A fairly active movement is taking place at well sustained prices. One lb. cans at \$1.40@1.50; 2-lb. cans at \$2.50; 4-lb. cans at \$4.95; 6-lb. cans at \$8.25, and 14-lb. cans at \$18.50.

BEEF.—There is a much freer movement to English markets at easier prices, with now moderate stocks. City extra India mess at \$15.75@16.00, and 500 tcs. sold at these figures; barreled, extra mess at \$9.00@9.50; family at \$12.50@13.00, and packet at \$10.50@11.00.

BEEF HAM.—Are slow of sale, while offered at \$20.00, in car lots.

On Saturday (4th) hog receipts West, 45,000; last year, 36,000. The products were unsettled, very dull on speculation and easier, with pork down for the day 17@20; lard 5 points and ribs 2 points. In New York, Western steam lard 7.12½, city lard 6.50. Refined lard, Continent 7.50, S. A. 8.25, do. kegs 9.40. Compound lard 6¼. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$12.75@13.50, family at \$15 for Western and \$15@15.50 for city; short clear \$14@15.50. In city cut meats, sales 1,000 pickled shoulders 6¼, 3,000 pickled hams 10@10½, 18,000 lbs. pickled bellies at 8¼@8¾ for 12 lbs. average. Hogs at 7¼@7½.

On Monday hog receipts West, 65,000; last year, 65,000. The products had a little stronger tone, with, however, very little doing speculatively. The close showed pork as the night before, lard 2 points up, and ribs 5 points up. In New York, Western steam lard 7.12½, city lard 6.50. Refined lard, Continent 7.50, S. A. 8.25, do. kegs 9.40. Compound lard 6¼. Hogs at 7¼@7½. In pork, sales of 300 bbls. mess \$12.75@13.50, 150 bbls. family at \$15@15.50 for city. In city cut meats sales of 20,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 8¼.

On Tuesday hog receipts West, 45,000; last year, 57,000. There was a firmer market for the products, partly through Government orders for meats. An advance for the day of 5c for pork, 7 points for lard and 5 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard 7.15, city lard 6.50@6.75. Refined lard, Continent 7.50, S. A. 8.25, do. kegs 9.40. Compound lard 6¼. In pork sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$12.75@13.50, 100 bbls. family at \$15 for Western and \$15@15.50 for city. In city cut meats, sales of 8,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 8¼; closing, 9 asked; 14 lbs. average, 8½; pickled shoulders 6¼, pickled hams 10@10½. Hogs 7¼@7½.

On Wednesday hog receipts West, 56,000; last year, 60,000. The products opened weak. Packers bought October lard and sold later futures of it; realizing sales of local long; cash demands good. The close showed declines for the day of 10c for pork, 2½ points for lard and 2 points for ribs. In New York Western steam lard 7.12½, city lard 6.50@6.60. Refined lard, Continent 7.50, S. A. 8.10, do. kegs 9.25. Compound lard 6¼. In pork, sales of 225 bbls. mess at \$12.75@13.50, family mess \$15 for Western and \$15.50 for city; short clear \$14@15.50. Hogs 7¼@7½. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders 6¼, pickled hams at 10@10½, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 8¼@9.

On Thursday hog receipts West, 50,000; last year, 45,000. Trading was slack, and for the day lard was 2@5 points lower, and pork and ribs unchanged to 2c lower, except August pork, which is 2c higher. In New York, Western steam lard 7.10, city lard 6.50. Refined lard, Continent 7.40, S. A. 8.10, do. kegs 9.25. In city cut meats, pickled bellies, 12 lbs. 8 3/4 @ 9. Sales of 11 lbs. average at 9 1/2.

On Friday the products opened weak, and 2@5 points lower, from which there were small changes. The unfavorable corn crop news and the higher prices for the grain did not offset the effect of larger hog receipts. It is the belief that these larger hog supplies are the result of the drouth, in the scarcity of water, and that there is meant by that smaller receipts in the future. The New York market has not changed materially for the day.

JERKED BEEF TAX.

The collector of customs at San Francisco, Cal., has been having some difference with the importers of "jerked beef," who claim that this article should be taxed 10 per cent. ad valorem rather than 25 per cent. The collector decided on the latter figure and an appeal was taken to the Treasury Department in the case of thirty-six bales of "jerked beef." The Treasury Department decided that 25 per cent. ad valorem is the proper tax.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN IN TURKEY.

The Department of State has received a cablegram from Mr. Griscom, Chargé at Constantinople, dated July 31, 1900, to the effect that the Porte has instructed the customs not to demand certificates of origin on American merchandise until after August 10.

TARIFF EDICT IN ITALY.

A note received by the State Department from the Italian Embassy, dated Washington, says that, according to a cablegram of July 8 from the Minister of the Interior at Rome, an edict just issued revokes the prohibition of the introduction of salted hides, hoofs, and shoe leather from places infected with the bubonic plague.

SOAP FROM TOBACCO.

This is a soap found useful for skin diseases, says an exchange, and is made from an extract of waste tobacco, obtained from the cigar factories. It is appropriately termed Nicotiana soap. The extract is mixed with precipitated sulphur and a superfatted soap mass and perfumed with oil of bergamot. It is brown, and contains 5 per cent. of tobacco extract and sulphur.

* Incorporated: Penn Tallow & Oil Co., Camden, N. J., to deal in lard, tallow, etc., capital \$100,000; incorporators—T. C. Swing, A. B. Wiloughby, J. F. Meade, J. M. Ash, Jr., C. A. Wolfe, B. Marks, all of Philadelphia, Pa.; H. I. Budd, Jr., of Camden; H. I. Budd, Jr., attorney, Camden.

CORN AND HOG OUTLOOK.

Intense Hot, Dry Weather Again All Over the West—Corn Crop Never Needed Rain as Much as at Present Time—Corn Suffering Now for Want of Rain—Feeders Never Had so Much Difficulty in Buying Corn as Now—Light Run of Hogs Looked for During the Remainder of August—Corn and Stock Situation Depending This Fall Almost Entirely if Not Wholly Upon the Outcome of the Present Growing Crop of Corn—No Matter How Big It Will Eventually Prove, We Need Every Bushel of It.

(Written exclusively for The National Provisioner by S. Thornton K. Prime.)

Chicago, Ill., August 8, 1900.

A radical change in general conditions has taken place since the date of my letter of August 1.

From a normal day temperature to an abnormal night temperature we have suddenly rushed into a period of intense hot, dry weather, which prevails more particularly over the central and southern portions of the corn belt.

The country, under the influence of former glowing and highly colored crop reports, has jumped at the conclusion that the corn crop has been made, and that we are simply now waiting to gather it. That, however, is very far from the situation, and we are going through at the present our second severe and critical period with this, the most important crop made in a season to the general business interests of the country.

There is a very great deficiency in the rainfall of the last four months. This drouth, which has prevailed all over the country to a more or less extent, was first broken in the Northwest, and saved from an almost total failure the spring wheat crop, was afterwards relieved on the 15th of July by general rains in the corn belt, which, for the time being, arrested the depreciation of the corn crop, which was then suffering very badly for the want of rain.

Since that date, however, the country has not been favored with any general rains, and whatever moisture has fallen has been only nominal, and its good effects have soon passed off.

The fact which I may have referred to once before, but which will bear repetition, that the very general absence of snow during the winter which has just passed left the ground in very bad fix and shape to contend with the trials and extremes which it has been forced to meet and contend with all through the present growing season; hence, the country could have stood, and, in fact, it would have been better for it, if the season had proved to be wet, but so far the facts show that we have been fighting and contending with all the ills

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and varied vicissitudes of a hot, dry summer.

Of course, such statements made during the life and history of the crop cannot be verified until maturity, but we are so far advanced now with our corn crop that statements of this character will not have to be changed, for they are based upon facts rather than theories and opinions.

The central portion of the corn belt, as well as the Southwestern, is suffering now the most for rain. I do not use the mild word—needs—but the strong word—suffering. With the mercury now for nearly seven days up in the nineties, and with not a drop of moisture in the sub-soil, is it to be wondered at in the least that any crop, and particularly as tender a crop as corn, should be suffering?

Five days more of hot, dry weather will show a depreciation of from 10 to 20 per cent. when the corn comes to be measured up into cribs.

This statement will cover the situation very largely in the State of Illinois as well as parts of Ohio and Indiana.

The whole of Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri needs also an immediate general rain to relieve the tension of the situation. Already we begin to hear from this area that corn is firing and getting hurt on the top. The Kansas corn crop this season must be made out of the clouds by timely rains, for there are no reserves of moisture in the sub-soil.

With this situation it is very easy to see that the crop is damaged quickly, and there is a reduction every day of several bushels per acre.

Ranchmen of Arizona, New Mexico, Colo-

COMING EVENTS.

1900.

Aug. 27.—New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31.—Live Stock Fair, Cambridge, N. Y.

October.—National Live Stock Exchange annual meeting, Indianapolis, Ind.

October 16-26.—Hereford-Shorthorn show and sale, Kansas City.

Oct. 20-Nov. 2.—International Fair, San Antonio, Tex.

November 13-15.—Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association, Springfield, Ill.

Nov. 13, 14, 15.—Annual Convention of Illinois Live Stock Association, at the State House, Springfield.

November 16, 17, 18, 19.—Pittsburg (Pa.) stockyards. Fat stock show, at the Central Stockyards.

December 1-8.—International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago.

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rado, Utah and Dakota and Montana, on account of the poor range feed from the drouth, will be compelled to ship out heavily and early this fall.

Old corn in southern and eastern Nebraska, eastern Kansas and western Missouri and Western Ohio has now become very scarce. Feeding of the early new shoats will commence in two weeks upon the new crop.

Feeders in the Southwest are offering from 38 to 42c at home for old corn, but cannot get any large quantities.

In Nebraska corn is earing quite well as a general thing, but the early corn suffered more or less from drouth and hot weather prior to July 15. But for the fact that corn was backward, and did not grow much for some time, the damage would have been very great. As it is, early corn is damaged from 15 to 25 per cent. Corn needs rain now, and unless we get a good rain this week corn will begin to suffer seriously, as it is just at the critical period, the most of it just making ears and some little getting into roasting condition, but all of it will need rain, as the ground is very dry. In 1899, after the middle of August, corn was cut down by dry weather 10 to 15 bushels per acre.

It looks now as if the remainder of August the run of hogs will be light, but if we get no relief from the present hot, dry weather, and the corn crop promises to shorten up, and with the scarcity of old corn, farmers will rush their hogs in early this season, and not try to fatten them on the new crop.

South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.

South St. Joseph, Mo., August 7.

Receipts of cattle last week aggregated 9,600, and were heavy the fore part of this week. The cattle selling from \$5 and up, advanced from 20 to 25c., while those that sold from \$4.40 up to \$4.90 were 10 to 15c higher. While nothing choice was offered, quality was desirable as a rule. A fair proportion of the receipts were in the quarantine division, and the week closed with best beeves fully steady and common to medium kinds 10 to 15c lower for the week. This week opened up with liberal runs on both the native and quarantine sides, with values easy to 10c lower on Monday, but finally steady to-day. Native cows and heifers advanced 10 to 20c last week, and quarantine stuff held steady. Bulls and stags advanced 10c, and veals held steady. Stockers and feeders showed no quotable change for the week. Native steers are quotable at \$4.40 to \$5.55, Texas and Western \$3.25 to \$5.55, and cows and heifers \$2 to \$4.65, bulls and stags \$2.75 to \$4.75, veal calves \$5.50 to \$6.50, stockers and feeders \$2.65 to \$4.50.

Receipts of hogs last week aggregated 26,400; receipts were comparatively light, and the market closed 5c higher than the close a week ago. This week opened up with light runs and a moderate run on to-day, with values ruling high.

Receipts of sheep last week aggregated 12,100, the largest since the third week in June last. Offerings ran well to Western spring lambs and yearlings, with a moderate proportion of sheep, while native grades were in light supply. The quality was good, although nothing choice were on sale. The lamb trade showed a decline of 15 to 30c for the week, while sheep ruled strong to 10c higher. The trade all week was active, and the demand strong. Spring lambs are quotable at \$4.75 to \$5.25, yearlings \$4 to \$4.30, sheep \$3.75 to \$4.25, ewes \$3 to \$3.50, bucks \$2 to \$2.90.

* Permits have been granted to Armour & Co. live stock dealers, capital \$100,000, and the Cudahy Packing Company, capital \$3,500,000, to do business in Texas.

BORACIC ACID IN BUTTER.

The technical question in England as to whether boracic acid in butter makes the sale of the latter product illegal on the grounds of impurity, moves the "Grocers' Monthly," of London, to wisely remark as follows:

"It is certainly about time the trade of the country had some authoritative decision on their right or otherwise to sell articles of food preserved with boracic acid. At present they are in the position of the individual referred to in a once popular song of not knowing where they are, and of being subject at any time to the caprice of food inspectors. Such a condition of affairs is simply intolerable. One body of experts assert that boracic acid may be used as a food preservative without injurious effects to the consumers. Others contend that even taken in small quantities, the chemical is injurious to health, and, in giving their decisions in prosecutions of tradesmen for selling, say, butter containing it, magistrates may be said to be between Old Harry and the deep sea. Pending the report of the Select Committee on the use of preservatives and coloring matters in foods, which will no doubt contain such an authoritative decision as we have hinted at, can no arrangement be come to between the Home Office and local authorities, by which prosecutions for the sale of provisions containing boracic acid, unless, of course, in very serious cases, will be suspended?"

"In Caen, France, the Caen Court found that the introduction of boric acid constituted a breach of the law, and imposed a fine. The Court of Appeals, however, took a different view. It decided that the law of 1897 was directed against the sale of margarine as butter, and was not meant to prohibit the employment of a substance of use in the preservation of pure butter, and, therefore, of value in the export trade. This decision may, therefore, be regarded as definitely legalizing throughout France the use of boric acid as a butter preservative. That substance is, as we have very frequently pointed out, quite innocuous if used in moderation. What is needed in this country is the fixing of some standard which will state the quantity beyond which butter-makers will not be permitted to go in the use of boric acid as a preservative."

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Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—Excessively hot weather prevailing since late last week has not operated to check an active demand for beef cattle, and the highest prices of the summer season were made during the current week. Supplies have been about the same in number as last week, but close to one-fourth have come from the ranges of Texas and the West.

On a run of almost 25,000 natives, Westerns and Texans combined, on Monday the market opened uncertain, many early bids being considered 15 to 20c lower than closing market of the previous week, but it soon developed that there were big buying orders at hand, trade became active and the big supply was consumed at prices close to steady with the previous Thursday though somewhat lower if the wild spurt of Friday is taken into consideration. Tuesday the trade was of little consequence at steady prices. Wednesday there were 15,000 cattle all told arrived, and a more active trade in fat beef cattle has not been seen this summer, with prices touching highest figure since early last spring.

The top price for a load of steers made up to date of this writing was \$6.05 for 14 head of 1,340-lb. Shorthorn steers, bought for Meyer & Co., of New York. Aside from this there have been a number of sales at \$5.80@5.90, and bulk of dressed beef, shipping and export steers for the week have been weighed up at prices ranging between \$5.25@5.75, with a comparatively small contingent of cheap grades around and under \$5.

Western rangers have been here to the number of about 10,000 this week, and have been finding a very satisfactory market at \$4.50 to around \$5 for fair to best beefs, and \$4@4.60 for feeding steers.

Texans have been here in moderate number, and, while prices were a little lower for them on Monday, they have been selling comparatively well for all grades. Best steers about \$4.90, bulk \$3.90@4.25.

Stocker and feeder trade does not develop much activity as yet. There is some trade in feeding steers at \$4.25@4.60, but all stocker styles find dull outlet, and are on low point of the year, with supplies above immediate demands.

In the native butcher trade the market has been a disappointment to the selling interest. There are a few very choice dry-fed cows and heifers that continue to sell close to best prices of the summer, but buyers have been becoming more discriminating every day, and now refuse as medium a style of offering that two weeks ago they snapped up eagerly as good. Cows and heifers that a short time ago sold readily at \$3.75@4.25 are now finding slow sale at 50@60c under the above prices, the kinds that were recently selling at \$3.25@3.75 are now selling at \$2.75@3.25, and \$2.75 is about an outside price for canners. Bulls are also lower. Calves are a shade higher with choice veals selling as high as \$6.85 during the week.

HOGS.—The movement of hogs to market here and at outside Western markets shows a small enlargement compared with the previous week. The market has had an uneven time, but, aside from a slump of close to 10c noted early on Monday, the principal changes have been toward higher prices, and Wednesday saw the high point of July reached, in fact, a sale or two making 2½c over top notch for July. While the tendency has been toward higher prices for the popular qualities

of light bacons and butchers the packing trade is furnishing stubborn opposition to advancing prices for what are known here as common packing grades, including a large contingent of offerings that had been running on grass and in stubble-fields. Such hogs shrink severely when killed, and are selling on their merits when they get within 40 to 50c of prices made for good, solid corn hogs of the bacon and butcher weight. This condition arises every summer, and is no worse now than it has been in other years. It will last until the winter feeding of hogs begins to be marketed unless unusual contingencies should arise.

While the range of prices is wide and packers are discriminating against the common and soft heavy they have been rather more free buyers this week than last.

On Wednesday's market the bulk of packing mixed and heavy sold between \$5.20@5.45, prime heavy \$5.40@5.45, good to prime medium weight \$5.45@5.52½, and good to fancy bacon and butcher light \$5.50@5.55, with extreme sales at \$5.57½. Small lots of coarse and common packers \$5@5.20.

SHEEP.—The market for good fat sheep and the feeder grades has not changed much from condition and prices noted one week ago, but there has been an unusual rush of lambs to market. Prices broke 50 to 60c early in the week, and have only begun to work around into better condition. There have been some feeder grades of sheep here, but only a few lambs that were fit for the feed lots. The feeding sheep have sold between \$3.50@3.80, mostly, though very choice have made high as \$4, and there are no quotations on feeding lambs. Choice natives quotable at \$4@4.50, heavy ewes quoted at \$3.50@4.35, common grassy stock about \$2.50@3.25. Choice spring lambs were firm, with best selling around \$5.45, common to fair grades at \$4.25@5. Best Western sheep \$4@4.50, feeder grades \$3.40@3.85.

Chicago Provision Market.

The provision market has had its annual scare by an outbreak of yellow fever at Tampa, Fla., which may be expected at almost any part of the South at this season of the year. It did not disconcert the packers, because they supported the market on the declines created by the liquidation of speculative holdings. The speculator is always more scared than the packer by the yellow fever, and the uncertainty as to how the plague will be this year makes the average speculator inclined to let the market alone. That the yellow fever will have little effect this year may be readily gauged from the fact that last year when it broke out in the South we had 44,000,000 lbs. of ribs on hand, all of which were eaten up by November. Now with a stock of ribs of only 16,000,000 lbs. it will take a whole lot of yellow fever scare to break the market to any extent. Packers are favorable to the buying side. Stocks are light, and the consumption of lard has overtaken the production. Of meats, which are most effected in their consumption by yellow fever in the South, there are 105,000,000 lbs., showing a decrease of 20,000,000 lbs. during July. Last year at this time there were 167,000,000 lbs. of meats on hand. The wide difference between the stocks now and a year ago gives traders friendly to the buying side more courage, although prices are nearly 2c a pound higher. The consumption in other quarters will not be affected, and the run of hogs is not materially over last year's. Traders are a little bearish on January product on the expectation of a good corn crop and plenty of hogs for the first of the year. The cash demand is excellent. But with the Spanish-American war, the Boer-British controversy, the conflict in the Philippines, the opening of

the Klondike and Cape Nome gold regions, and finally the war in China, the surplus supply of cured and canned meats at the stockyards has been exhausted, and packers will have to work night and day to keep up with the demand for these goods. Taking all things in consideration there seems to be no reason to be anything but friendly to the market.

CHICAGO RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	12.05	12.05	11.70	11.85
October	12.02½	12.02½	11.67½	11.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	6.82½	6.82½	6.77½	6.80
October	6.87½	6.87½	6.77½	6.82½
January	6.70	6.70	6.67½	6.67½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.10	7.10	6.95	7.07½
October	7.07½	7.07½	6.95	7.05
January	6.07½	6.10	6.07½	6.10

MONDAY, AUG. 6.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	11.75	11.95	11.72½	11.85
October	11.77½	11.95	11.77½	11.87½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	6.77½	6.82½	6.77½	6.82½
October	6.80	6.85	6.80	6.85
January	6.70	6.70	6.67½	6.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.05	7.17½	7.05	7.15
October	7.02½	7.10	7.02½	7.10
January	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10

TUESDAY, AUG. 7.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	11.97½	12.00	11.85	11.87½
October	12.00	12.00	11.87½	11.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	6.85	6.87½	6.85	6.85
October	6.90	6.92½	6.87½	6.90
January	6.72½	6.75	6.70	6.72½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.20	7.22½	7.15	7.17½
October	7.17½	7.17½	7.12½	7.12½
January	6.12½	6.12½	6.10	6.10

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September	11.85	11.85	11.75	11.77½
October	11.85	11.87½	11.77½	11.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.82½
October	6.87½	6.87½	6.85	6.85
January	6.70	6.70	6.67½	6.70
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.15	7.15	7.12½	7.15
October	7.15	7.15	7.07½	7.10
January	6.07½	6.10	6.07½	6.10

THURSDAY, AUG. 9.

PORK (Per bbl.)—				
September	11.70	11.75	11.67	11.75
October	11.72½	11.80	11.72½	11.80
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	6.82½	6.82½	6.75	6.77½
October	6.80	6.82½	6.80	6.82½
RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.12½	7.15	7.07½	7.15
October	7.15	7.10	7.10	7.10

FRIDAY, AUG. 10.

PORK (Per bbl.)—				
September	11.67½	11.72½	11.67½	11.72½
October	11.72½	11.80	11.72½	11.80
LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
September	6.75	6.75	6.72½	6.72½
October	6.80	6.80	6.77½	6.77½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September	7.10	7.12½	7.07½	7.12½
October	7.05	7.07½	7.05	7.07½

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

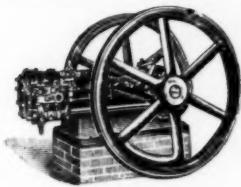
Receipts of western range cattle last week were about 5,600, against 2,000 the previous week and none a year ago.

Carloads of live stock received at the Chicago stockyards last week, 4,629, against 4,208 the previous week and 4,382 a year ago.

The average cost price of hogs here last week was \$5.30, the same as the previous week and 75c higher than the corresponding week last year.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 16,438; hogs, 24,840; sheep, 4,177; against 16,048 cattle, 27,150 hogs, 6,648 sheep the previous week; 13,779 cattle, 33,281 hogs, 7,148 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

There was a big run of cattle at all markets



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last week, the total being nearly 19,000 larger than the previous week, 15,900 larger than a year ago. The increase was made up largely of western rangers.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 50,535; hogs, 122,548; sheep, 56,235; against 46,238 cattle, 113,379 hogs, 54,796 sheep the previous week; 44,881 cattle, 116,671 hogs, 68,920 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

The hogs received last week averaged 242 lbs., against 237 lbs. the preceding week, 234 lbs. a month ago, 231 lbs. two months ago, 227 lbs. three months ago, 222 lbs. four months ago, 241 lbs. a year ago, 235 lbs. two years ago, and 242 lbs. three years ago.

The cattle interest in the Black Hills is quite as large as the mining interest. It is estimated that more than \$7,000,000 worth of cattle were shipped from there last year, besides \$500,000 worth of horses and \$1,000,000 worth of sheep and wool.

The four leading western markets received 121,400 cattle, 221,000 hogs and 99,600 sheep last week, against 102,800 cattle, 220,600 hogs and 103,600 sheep the previous week and 105,500 cattle, 208,200 hogs and 105,600 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Exporters have been able to buy a large percentage of range cattle in previous years, but they cannot do it this year, as they will not be fat enough. This is bound to benefit prices on corn fed cattle for the remainder of the year.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 23,500; Anglo-American, 12,800; Boyd & Lunham, 3,800; Continental, 2,500; Hammond, 4,500; International, 4,700; Lipton, 7,000; Morris, 4,800; Swift, 18,600; Omaha Packing Company, 7,000 and Cutchin, 6,400.

Last week Chicago received 5,600 grass western cattle, against 2,000 the previous week. Thus far this season 7,800 were received from the ranges of Montana and Dakota. A year ago the first rangers arrived August 7, or nearly three weeks later than the opening this season.

Hogs reached \$5.50 again last week, being within 35¢ of the top for 1900. Tuesday, August 15, 1899, they reached \$5, the highest price last year. The first week of last December top hogs sold at \$3.90, but nine weeks later they reached \$5, and have continued high since.

Cattle reached \$6 last week, the highest in over three months. The first three weeks of last August best beefs jumped from \$5.85 to \$6.60. Last September they reached \$6.90, in November sold at \$7.15 and last December two loads at \$8.25, with three head at \$8.50. Some of the wise heads are predicting \$6.50 before the end of this month.

Average weight of hogs at Kansas City last month only 266 lbs., being the lightest monthly average since August, 1894, and the highest July average since 1892. Receipts for the month 250,000, or 80,000 more than a year ago, and 24,000 smaller than July, 1898. In July, 1895, only 128,000 were received, while in July, 1890, 347,000 were received.

Eleven markets received 328,000 hogs last week, showing a decrease of 13,000 compared

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with the previous week, 1,000 decrease compared with a year ago, and 44,000 decrease compared with two years ago. Thus far this year the eleven markets received 13,897,000, or 221,000 less than a year ago, and 308,000 more than two years ago. Of the 13,897,000 Chicago alone received 4,711,000 or 265,000 less than a year ago.

The Omaha Packing Company has begun killing cattle in Kansas City, having made arrangements with Fowler's to do its killing at a stipulated price per head. This company which has headquarters in Chicago, has been buying light Texas canning steers in Kansas City for some time. The coming of Cudahy to Kansas City was a strong influence which decided the company to follow in the footsteps of its competitors.

Chicago established a record-breaking price on Shorthorn cattle at the stockyards Wednesday, when Mayflower V., a red heifer calf, brought \$2,600, said to be the highest price ever paid for a Shorthorn calf in the history of the live stock world. The mother of Mayflower brought \$2,050. Other sales, sixty in number, aggregated \$67,550. Some of the highest priced cattle were purchased by the following persons: Mayflower V., by Col. G. M. Casey, Shawnee, Neb., \$2,600; Mayflower IV., by E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind., \$2,050; Cornelia, by C. L. Gribbough, Osbornos, \$1,275; Fair Duchess, by F. A. Edwards, Webster City, Ia., \$1,150.

Ashleigh C. Halliwell, of the "Drovers' Journal," writes from London: "Old Smithfield has been used for a cattle market for more than 300 years. A visit to the famous old Smithfield meat market, right in the heart of London, is well worth while. H. D. Dent, of Hammond & Co., who used to be with Nelson Morris & Co. in Chicago, says it is no uncommon thing to begin selling meat at Smithfield at 2.30 in the morning and by an hour later the place is busy with buyers and sellers. In this great market you see not only home-grown and home-slaughtered meat animals of all kinds, but chilled beef from America, local slaughtered beef from American cattle and frozen mutton and lamb from the Platte and Australasia, and meats from many places. The frozen meat from South America and Australasia is most interesting to us, though there isn't much of it coming at present. There is a lack of boats fitted for refrigeration in the South American trade, the best of the transports having been in use for some time by the British War Department. The tramps that are coming from South America are not, as a rule, fitted for meat carrying, and the embargo against live cattle from South America is in full force. There is very little beef or mutton coming from Australasia now on account, first, of the prolonged drought suffered there, and second, it is the beginning of the season when least is done. Usually from August to October the Australian freezing establishments take a sort of vacation. The scarcity of frozen beef making the price of American forequarters relatively much higher than hinds, as it is with our chilled forequarters that frozen beef most seriously competes. At present, for instance, American forequarters are strong at 8½¢ a pound, and hinds rather weak at 11½¢ here, while if there was the usual supply of frozen beef there would probably be a difference of 1¢ to 1½¢ more."

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HENDRIK HARTOG, HAMBURG.

JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.

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OLEO AND NEUTRAL A SPECIALTY.

224-226 Royal Ins. Bdg.

CHICAGO.

Chicago....Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam	6.82
Prime steam	6.75
Neutral	8
Compound	6.25

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	7.50 a 7.75
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OILS.

Lard, oil, Extra	52 a
Lard oil, Extra No. 1	45 a
Lard oil, No. 1	38 a
Lard oil, No. 2	35 a
Oleo oil, "Extra"	8½ a
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	50 a
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	45 a
Tallow oil	44 a

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	4½
No. 2	4
Edible tallow	5½

GREASES.

Brown	3½
Yellow	3½
White, A	4½
White, B	4½
Bone	4½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1½ a 1½
Inferior or black fat	1½ a 2
Suet	3 a
Shop bones, per 100 lb.	80 a 41

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	33 a 34½
Crude, in tanks	31
Butter oils, in barrels	37 a 40

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	2.00
Hoof meal, per unit	1.80
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.75
Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c., per ton	20.00
Unground t'k'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton	18.00
Unground t'k'g. 8 and 20 p. c. per ton	16.00
Unground t'k'g. 6 and 35 p. c. per ton	13.50
Ground raw bones	24.00
Ground steam bones	15.00

HORNS, HOOPS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1	\$200 a \$250 per ton 65-70 lb. av.
Hoofs	\$25.00 to \$28.00 per ton
Round shin bones	\$58.00 to \$60.00 per ton
Flat shin bones	\$41.00 to \$43.00 per ton
Thigh bones	\$130.00 per ton, 90-100 lb. av.

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork tenderloins	13½ a 14
Pork loins	4½ a 5
Spare ribs	4½ a 5
Trimnings	5 a 5½
Boston butts	7 a 7½
Cheek meat	8

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar	4½ a 4½
White, clarified sugar	5½ a 5½
Plantation, granulated sugar	5½ a 5½

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	75
Lard, tierces	87½

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Three Sailings Every Month

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CIBU, MAYAGUEZ, AND PONCE,
PORTO RICO.

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freight from this country to the island of
Porto Rico.

MILLER, BULL & KNOWLTON, Agents,

Hudson Building, 23 Broadway, New York.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 7.

The receipts with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City.....	39,087	41,961	14,102
Same week in 1899.	33,679	34,949	14,756
Same week in 1898.	32,845	56,980	18,746
Same week in 1897.	47,483	79,075	16,720
Chicago.....	50,700	115,300	54,700
Omaha.....	13,800	36,000	18,900
St. Louis.....	18,000	23,100	8,600
St. Joseph.....	9,600	26,700	12,100

Total past week....	131,200	243,100	108,400
Previous week.....	109,300	244,200	106,400
Same week 1899....	110,700	230,000	112,800

Kansas City Packers' slaughter:

Armour Packing Co.	9,222	11,155	4,378
Swift and Company.	8,023	9,034	5,813
S. & S.....	5,465	2,217	1,854
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,167	5,898	405
Fowler Son & Co..	488	7,075	12
Small butchers....	182	102	214

Total past week....	27,281	35,481	12,676
Previous week.....	23,730	39,083	11,949
Same week 1899....	19,839	30,359	7,796

CATTLE.—Market for the past week closed in a most satisfactory manner, beef steers showing an advance of 30@40c per 100 lbs., hogs an advance of 5@7½c, with sheep from 15@25c over highest prices paid in former week. The exporters were rather hungry after prime beef steers so that on Friday 67 head of 1,343 lbs. average sold at \$5.80 per hundred, the highest point for the season. The corn-fed cattle were very scant in supply and therefore were picked up about as quickly as offered. Even good Western steers offered an advance from 10@20c per 100 lbs. Heifers tipped the top of the season when 72 head of 720 lbs. average sold at \$5.30, another bunch of 130 head of 738 lbs. average sold at \$5.20. A few well finished cows of 910 lbs. average sold at \$4.75. Native cows and heifers scarce for entire week. Bulls were also strong, some 1,630 lbs. average selling at \$4, but the bulk selling from \$3.10@3.20. Range cattle in fair supply. 100 head of Pan-Handle steers of 1,242 lbs. average sold at \$4.75. A bunch of 103 Western steers 1,395 lbs. average sold at \$5.35. Western cows 904 lbs. average at \$3. Western bulls 1,260 lbs. average at \$4. Over 40 per cent. of the receipts of cattle stood in the Quarantine Division—they were not what one may call many prime beef animals; taken as a whole they were rather of a common grade, while a few steers of 1,275 lbs. average sold at \$4.55; by far the major portion sold at much less figures. A bunch of 136 head 954 lbs. average at \$3.60. A bunch of 150 head of 785 lbs. average at \$3.30. Heifers, 584 lbs. average, \$3.30. Bulls, 1,330 lbs. average, \$2.65—and there are worlds of cows in the market, more numerous than steers, while the packers paid good prices for such the early part of the week. Being rather surprised at the quantity of arrivals,

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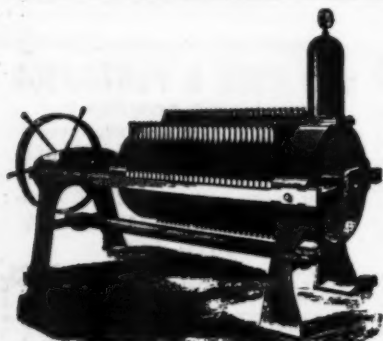
they thought it good policy to be bearish on the situation, and succeeded in lowering prices some 10c per 100 lbs. While a few cows of 820 lbs. average sold at \$3.20, a bunch of 325 head of 810 lbs. average sold at \$3. A bunch of 228 head of 793 lbs. average sold at \$2.90; a bunch of 500 head of 775 lbs. average sold at \$2.85; a scattering sale made from \$2.50@2.65. The stocker and feeder market was very satisfactory until toward the close of the week, when a loss of some 20@25c per 100 lbs. noticed—take it as a whole, however, the prices paid were very satisfactory; 217 cars went back to the country, against 197 for the previous week, against 281 cars for corresponding week one year ago; 65 cars beef cattle were sent seaboard, against 26 for previous week, and 77 cars corresponding week one year ago; New York received 35, Philadelphia 22, Boston 8 cars. The principal outside purchasers for the week: Hall, 628 head; Hammond, 488 head; Kraus, 469 head; Armour, 375 head; Ackerman, 242 head; Michael, 168 head; United Dressed Beef Company, 310 head; Swift, 431 head; Schwarzschild, 140 head; Dold, 120 head.

Monday's receipts 11,121 head, of which 5,578 stood in the Quarantine Yards. On Tuesday receipts 12,430. Notwithstanding the large receipts the market held its own fairly well—perchance a decline of 10c per 100 lbs. on some grades. Corn fed cattle were no way numerous and were quickly taken. Light weights were wanted at full prices. So far the top price \$5.70 on cattle 1,555 lbs. average. Fat cows and heifers scarce and held their values. Western range cattle in fair supply—some range fed Texas steers of 1,220 lbs. average at \$5.15; Western steers 1,015 lbs. average at \$5.15; cows, 846 lbs. at \$3.15; Quarantine cattle in good demand. With the heavy run of cows on Monday packers were enabled to force the market down 10c., but arrivals next day being smaller prices quickly recovered. The best Quarantine steer so far this week of 1,200 lbs. sold at \$4.40. We give a few sales to show drift of market. Quite a number sold at \$4.25, a bunch of 280 head, 759 lbs. average sold at \$3.30; bunch of 122 head, 722 lbs. average at \$3.10, few selling below this figure. Some cows sold as high as \$3.10, but the larger bulk \$2.65@2.80. The stocker and feeder market is growing, the arrivals this week largest of season. Native stock sells quickly at good figures. The speculators are busy purchasing with hopes of still better values. The packers where they can

purchase at low figures are purchasing not a few light cattle, which usually they pass, but the war demand for corn beef will rob "the cradle and grave" of even the cattle ranches.

HOGS.—The highest point reached last week on prices was Thursday when Kansas City packers paid more than any other market on the river and ran neck and tie with Chicago prices. Heavies, \$5.30@5.40; mixed, \$5.25@5.32½; lights assorted, \$5.32½; tops for the day starting at \$5.40 with the bulk \$5.25@5.37½. Friday the packers were disposed to be more bearish on the situation. The speculators went in early and the result—burnt fingers for some of them. Heavy hogs for the day were a trifle lower, and a few of the tops starting at \$5.40, but the bulk purchased at \$5.22½@5.30. On Saturday the packers again felt their power; outside demand very little, and the speculators did not care to carry over the following week, and therefore let the packers have their own sweet will. Heavy closing at \$5.22½@5.30, mixed \$5.20@5.25, tops for light weights \$5.25, top for the day \$5.30 with bulk \$5.20@5.27½. Outside purchasers shipped for the week 5,274 head. Monday's receipts 2,893, Tuesday's 11,040. Packers were bearish, claiming that they were entirely too close to Chicago values, in fact only 7½c difference, and that they were paying 10@20c per hundred pounds more than any market on the river. But what could they do; Monday's receipts not large enough to quarrel about, tops standing \$5.30 with bulk \$5.17@5.25. On Tuesday packers tried hard to put prices lower, but competition too sharp, too many wanted hogs and values advanced before they were aware of it. Heavy hogs now standing \$5.25@5.35; medium packing, \$5.20@5.25; lights, \$5.20@5.25; tops, \$5.35, and bulk, \$5.22½@5.30. Decidedly Kansas City is to-day the highest priced hog market in the country.

SHEEP.—The past week as a whole a very satisfactory one. Lambs advanced from 15@20c per 100 lbs., with sheep fully 25c gain. The stocker and feeder market very strong, the supply not equal to the demand, and an early scoring of 25c advance. Among the sales made are some 68 lbs. average lambs at \$5.80; 662 Utah, 97 lbs. average at \$4.25; 404 Utah, 101 lbs. average at \$4.15; a bunch of 643 Texas, 89 lbs. average at \$3.75. Monday's receipts 2,306, Tuesday's 3,028, and a weaker tendency. Packers claim we pay too much, that ours the highest priced market of the five large ones, but still the price had to be paid, as packers must have mutton. Among the sales we notice: Lambs, 71 lbs. average at \$5.75; some 34 lambs, 73 lbs. average at \$5.60; 506 Utahs, 91 lbs., at \$4.25; 518 N. M. ewes, 79 lbs., at \$3.60; 1,016 N. M. wethers, 84 lbs. at \$4.10; 650 Utahs, 96 lbs. at \$4.05, and 135 Western shr. and yrls., 93 lbs. at \$4.05. Stocker and feeder market very strong indeed with small receipts.



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Franklin Square,

NEW YORK CITY.

THE CAUSE OF INCREASING MEAT PRICES.

The prices of meat, canned and fresh, have gone up. There are many reasons for the advance.

At the New York office of Armour & Co., of Chicago, a representative of the firm said that live cattle out West were 50 cents per 100 lbs. higher, which made beef \$1 a hundred higher. It depended on the receipts of cattle in the West whether or not the price would go higher, as there was a short supply of cattle. Slaughterers had to pay more for live cattle than usual, and the farmer got the benefit. Many cans of meat had recently been shipped abroad, but the war situation had not affected the local cattle market. The demand from Europe was about the same as it was at this time a year ago. One-lb. cans, however, had advanced 15c a dozen, and 2-lb. beef cans 25c a dozen in the last month. No large orders had been received from the Government. There was no advance on pork, which was sold at the same price as three months ago. The present advance on beef would probably not affect the consumer. Another advance in price might possibly do so, but that depended on the retail dealer.

Samuel Weil, secretary of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, said that prices had advanced half a cent on beef in the last three weeks because the price of cattle was going up. There was a greater demand in Europe, on account of the war, for fresh, salt and canned goods. At this time of the year, corn-fed, fat cattle from Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, not ranch cattle, were always scarce. They were particularly scarce now, because, owing to the general prosperity of the country, the laboring man bought two pounds of beef where several years ago he purchased one pound.

The Chinese situation had not so much to do with the rise in price as the scarcity of good cattle in this country and the European demand. The demand from Europe was explained by the fact that the Argentines had been stopped from sending cattle to England on account of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease among the cattle. Good beef, now selling at 8½c a pound by the carcass, was likely to go higher. Pork had advanced a little, and canned goods had advanced more on account of the possible demands of the armies of the world than anything else.

Isaac Blumenthal, president of the United Dress Beef Company, said there was no scarcity of corn-fed cattle in the country. He said the rise in price was probably only temporary, and that it would not affect the consumer. The retail butcher would not raise his prices at the present advance for fear of losing his trade to his rivals. There was at present a demand for fresh and canned beef,

and a great quantity of canned goods had to be sent to the Philippines, Cuba and the gold regions from Chicago and Kansas City. Every steamer to Europe was loaded up with fresh and canned beef. Prices would probably go lower rather than higher in the near future.

BIG ARMY PURCHASES.

On Monday the United States Government asked for hurried bids on the following:

	Pounds.
Canned corned beef.....	96,000
Roast beef	48,000
Crated bacon	600,000
Sliced bacon	25,000
Chipped beef	3,600
Lard in five-pound cans.....	50,000
Pigs feet	1,200
Sausage	5,409
Beef tongue	9,000

This is said to be the largest single order that has ever been submitted by the Government. The Chicago packers submitting bids for this gigantic order, which is to be furnished at market prices and to be ready for shipment within 30 days are: Swift and Company, Armour & Co., Libby, McNeill & Libby, German-American Provision Company, Thomas J. Lipton Company, Nelson Morris & Co., International Packing Company. In all, with additional orders, there will be a total of 2,000,000 pounds of meat. The meats are to be shipped to San Francisco, and from there sent to Manila and the Orient.

In addition to this large order Thomas J. Lipton Company has received another order from the British Government for 50,000 pounds of hams to be shipped before September 1.

With these big orders in sight and the present heavy demand from the Klondike and Cape Nome gold regions, packers will be compelled to run their plants overtime to meet the demands and fill their orders promptly.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

653,973. HOG CATCHER. Daniel Svenson, Twin Valley, Minn. Filed March 29, 1900. Serial No. 10,591.

653,980. CREAM SEPARATOR. A. D. Baird and Otto Schellert, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed April 10, 1900. Serial No. 12,302.

654,044. CLOSURE FOR MILK OR OTHER CANS. M. Alexander, Konitz, Germany. Filed April 6, 1900. Serial No. 11,851.

654,079. SEED COTTON CLEANER AND FEEDER. V. H. Talton, Columbus, Ga.; assignor to the F. H. Summers Sons' Co.; same place. Filed December 6, 1899. Serial No. 739,417.

654,089. CAN OPENER. William G. Browne, Kingston, N. Y. Filed December 7, 1899. Serial No. 739,572.

654,091. COW MILKING MACHINE. M. J. Cushman, Waterloo, Iowa. Filed November 27, 1896. Serial No. 613,648.

654,118. PROCESS OF COATING MEATS. John Mitchell, Ayr, Scotland; assignor to the Anglo-American Provision Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed December 12, 1898. Serial No. 699,095.

654,148. ICE HOUSE. Ossian Guthrie, Chicago, Ill. Filed June 5, 1899. Serial No. 719,410.

654,170. WOOL-WASHING MACHINE. G. Malard, Tourcoing, France. Filed July 31, 1899. Serial No. 725,705.

654,253. MACHINE FOR MAKING CANS. Henry C. Hunter, Hamilton, Canada, assignor by mesne assignments, to the Canister Mfg. Co., Phillipsburg, Pa. Filed July 23, 1898. Serial No. 686,732.

654,255. PACKING CAN AND ART OF MAKING SAME. Henry C. Hunter, Hamilton, Canada, assignor, by mesne assignments, to the Canister Mfg. Co., Phillipsburg, Pa. Filed July 23, 1898. Serial No. 686,734.

654,256. ROLL PRESS FOR FORMING WEAKENED LINES IN CAN HEADS. Henry C. Hunter, Hamilton, Canada, assignor, by mesne assignments, to the Canister Mfg. Co., Phillipsburg, Pa. Filed July 23, 1898. Serial No. 686,735.

654,257. CAN HEADING MACHINE. Henry C. Hunter, Hamilton, Canada, assignor by mesne assignments, to the Canister Mfg. Co., Phillipsburg, Pa. Filed July 23, 1898. Serial No. 686,736.

Trade-Marks.

34,931. PREPARED RAWHIDE. New Process Raw Hide Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Filed May 31, 1900. Essential Feature—The representation of a pair of wings associated with the initials "N. P. R. H." and abbreviation "CO." Used since June 12, 1899.

34,937. CAVIAR AND PRESERVED FISH. Hansen & Dieckmann, New York, N. Y. Filed June 26, 1900. Essential Feature—The representation of a mounted Cosack. Used since December 1, 1899.

34,949. SOAP AND SOAP POWDERS. C. F. Yorks, Warrior's Mark, Pa. Filed June 28, 1900. Essential Feature—The title "MALENA." Used since April 1, 1900.

34,978. FISH IN HERMETICALLY-SEALED TINS. Alaska Packers' Association, San Francisco, Cal. Filed June 6, 1900. Essential Feature—The representation of a white disk inclosed by a black circle, the disk being in contrast to the color of the background. Used since January, 1892.

34,979. FISH IN HERMETICALLY-SEALED TINS. Alaska Packers' Association, San Francisco, Cal. Filed June 6, 1900. Essential Feature—The word "Reindeer." Used since July 1, 1896.

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WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

TALLOW.—The long period of dulness in this market has extended into this week, and it has become a sing-song condition of affairs. The only sales of city in hhds. taking place are from second hands and these are placed at the best bidding rates and show more clearly the market since they represent buyers' views. It would not be possible to buy from melters hands upon the basis made by these resales, yet any other prices are simply nominal, and as a held basis. There is nothing inspiring from Europe. There was no London auction sale this week, while the private advices from England have not indicated a material change in the prices there. There has been no reason from the foreign advices for any especial firmness here, or for that matter a giving way from late views over prices, except in the latter respect that England is not buying. Even tierced goods are under neglect of exporters except in a small way and for points other than England. The continent is buying very little here, and does not seem to be actively at work for that matter on English supplies. It rather looks as though the manufactured goods trading was of moderate volume in the continental and United Kingdom markets, as well as in this country, and that there was a reason for it, perhaps because of the summer season, in which there is usually less than the average business, and then again from the uncertainty over the influences from the Chinese trouble. Whatever the cause, the fact remains that trade conditions are dull, and that unless there is a change in them to more briskness that tallow and some other products will be sustained with more difficulty. There seems to be an impression as well on the part of a portion of the trade that there is a good deal of tallow held over the country on speculation, and that with a protracted inaction of buyers there may be some weakness. On the other hand, it is considered that the time is close at hand when buyers usually begin more active work. By the first of September home trade buyers are usually interested over tallow supplies in preparation for their fall soap trade, by which time as well they feel more secure over the

quality of the goods. The shippers as well ought to begin operations by that time, while they would then feel like taking hogshead tallow as well as tierced goods. There are people in the trade who say that the markets over the country are not so dull as the market of New York is at this time, although not making claims that there is any especial activity anywhere, but only that both the English and continent shippers are picking up nice out of town goods at their home markets and particularly where they can get a small shading of recent held prices. The local soap buyers have been buying steadily moderate quantities of the country made lots with 125,000 pounds taken in lots at 4½¢ to 4¾¢, as to quality, but only rarely any sales over 4½¢ to 4¾¢, and the latter for best stock. City in tierces has sold in a small way at 4¾¢, while it is further offered at that. Up to Thursday morning (later markets will be appended) the only sales of city in hhds. were 100 hhds. in the way of resales at 4 7-16¢, and this price will probably determine the settling basis for the contract deliveries of about 250 hhds. to the home trade. There have been about 2,000 tcs. sold this week at the West at easier prices.

On Thursday in New York there was nothing done in hhds.; the last sale of city was at 4 7-16¢, in the way of a resale, the melters ask more money; city in tierces is generally held at 4¾¢, but 300 tcs. sold at 4¾¢. The market is rather weak all over the country. Chicago quotes prime packers in bulk at 4¾¢ and in tcs. at 5¢.

OLEO STEARINE.—It looks as though weakness or firmness to this product for the near future would depend wholly upon the developments in the lard market and their effect upon the compound tradings as the pressers have not a supply large enough to influence a material pressure over selling outside of the influence referred to. The exporters have shown a little interest this week as well as some of the local lard refiners, and on the whole prices have been fairly well supported. Sales early in the week of 50,000 pounds for export at 7½¢, and 50,000 pounds to the local lard refiners at 7½¢.

On Thursday sales in New York of 50,000 pounds at 7½¢. Chicago quotes 7½¢.

LARD STEARINE.—Prices are a little arbitrary on this product and because the supplies on offer are small, and although trading

is not active in refined lard, yet it is sufficiently so to call for any of the quantities of the stearine at present on offer. About 8¼¢ is quoted.

GREASE.—There is little life to the market, while supplies are accumulating a little more freely. However, there is not as much of a supply here as would come about ordinarily from a prolonged inaction, such as this market has had latterly, and because the West is getting prices relatively better than those prevailing here.

"A" white quoted at 4½¢, "B" white at 4½¢, yellow at 4¼¢ to 4¾¢, bone at 4¢ to 4¾¢, and house at 4½¢ to 4¾¢. At Chicago quotations are 3¾¢ to 3¾¢ for brown, 4¢ to 4½¢ for yellow, and 4¾¢ to 4¾¢ for white.

GREASE STEARINE.—Buyers were able to figure upon rather an easier basis this week but they were very indifferent. The slow demands give an unsettled market and decided prices are not possible. Nominally prices are for white at 4¾¢ to 4¾¢, and yellow at 4¾¢.

CORN OIL.—There is not much briskness to trading and demands seem to be slack, alike as for all other fats. There is, however, no marked pressure to sell, although perhaps somewhat irregular views over prices. Quoted at \$5.65 to \$6.00.

LARD OIL.—There seems to be more of a disposition to buy. It looks as though the larger consumers were inclined to put in more of a supply as against their resumption of more active work with the fall season, while considering that the price of the oil is upon a satisfactory basis. At inside figures there is more of a business this week, not only with the eastern mills but with the distributors of small lots. Sales have been made of car lots at \$53.00.

(For Friday's closings see page 42.)

A SOAP KICK.

In regard to the editorial on the above subject in our issue of the 4th inst., an esteemed subscriber, who is a soap manufacturer, writes us as follows:

"In your issue of the 4th inst., page 12, we have just read an article headed 'A Soap Kick,' and we think it is a just kick. What is stated in that article is an unvarnished truth.

"We have taken the liberty of enclosing you an article which appeared about a year ago in the 'American Journal of Health,' published in your city in regard to the necessity of purity in laundry soaps, which you can make use of, if you see fit, by placing it before your patrons.

"It is a confirmation of what is contained in the article you published under the heading of 'A Soap Kick,' and may interest the public and prove a benefit to them."

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 WEST STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

TALLOW

SOAP MATERIALS

GREASE

.... CHEMICALS

CAUSTIC SODA
BORAX

COCOANUT OIL
PALM OIL

PURE ALKALI
SAL SODA

COTTONSEED OIL
OLIVE OIL FOOTS

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...The R. B. Interlocking Switch....

1152 & 1154 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for
Abattoirs, Packinghouses and Refrigerators. Send for
Catalogue.Curve line track
in position.

PUMPS

For Water, Lard, Tallow, Blood, and all
Packinghouse Purposes.

Catalog on application.

THE SNIDER-HUGHES CO., CLEVELAND, O.

The Necessity of Purity in Laundry Soaps.

The following pungent article on impure laundry soaps is from the pen of Dr. J. M. Martin, in the "American Journal of Health":

"We are frequently asked why the 'American Journal of Health' insists so strongly upon the purity of the laundry soap used in the households of its readers, the questioner in most cases implying that it makes very little difference what kind of soap is employed for such purposes. No greater mistake could be made, for there is no feature in the domestic economy fraught with greater importance than is the matter of the laundry soap used. Strange to say, the very persons who are critical and exacting in every detail of their toilet, and who would not, under any circumstances, allow any save the finest of soaps in their bathrooms or upon their dressing table, seem to be utterly oblivious to the uncleanness inseparable from the employment of impure laundry soaps, to say nothing of the dangers of skin diseases which are apt to follow the use of such deleterious articles. Yet the writer does not hesitate to declare—and his statement will be borne out by the experience of every physician of extended practice—that more cutaneous disorders have their origin in the use of inferior laundry soaps than are caused by the employment of low-grade toilet soaps in the dressing room.

"If it were impossible to obtain pure laundry soaps carelessness in this regard would be excusable, but where highest-grade goods of the kind are easily procurable there does not exist the slightest reason for ignoring one of the most important features in the prevention of disease in the household.

"Scientists who realize the grave dangers which follow the wearing of articles of clothing to which cling minute particles of irritating substances which are incorporated in laundry soaps to increase the weight or the bulk of the same will appreciate the truth of the statement that pure laundry soaps furnish the housekeeper an absolute protection from the dangers of this nature, which otherwise would be incurred.

"The pure, clean soaps of reputable makers give the entire family a safeguard against the dangers which follow the use of laundry soaps composed of impure materials and manufactured without the slightest regard to the health of the user."

Does Soap Advertising Pay?

We learn the following from an experienced source:

There are thousands or more brands of soap, yet there are but a few persons who could name more than five or six, and those are the brands which are best advertised. In the proportion that these brands of soaps are known they are sold. Every soap must be known to some extent, especially in the locality where it is manufactured, but its sales amount to little or nothing outside the locality where it is known or advertised. What is true of soap is equally true of other lines. And, in fact, every branch of trade might be summarized in the same way.

ARMOUR'S EXQUISITE TOILET SOAPS.

Exquisite toilet soaps, scented with the "perfumes of Araby" and, we might add, extracts from the fragrant flowers of La Belle France, while being a luxury, are a luxury which, owing to the commensurately reasonable prices for the product, is within the reach of most every one of refined and cultured tastes. Exquisitely perfumed toilet soaps made of the best and most carefully selected ingredients, while welcome every day in the year, are well nigh indispensable during the hot, sultry months of summer. We are pleased, therefore, to draw attention to the rich toilet soaps of the Armour Soap Works, of Chicago, one of the best equipped and most complete soap factories in the world. Their new creations in this line are a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." Their delightful odors are a refreshing reminder of cleanliness and health.

Armour's new soap creations is somewhat of a new departure in this large and important department of Armour & Co., and the concern is sparing no pains in furnishing to the consumer the largest possible measure of value, both in quantity and quality. The cordial and flattering reception their soaps have met with is eloquent evidence that they have struck a popular chord in the desires of their fast growing soap trade constituency.

The foundation and basis of all good toilet soap is good raw material. And of that the concern has an abundant supply to select from, the enormous packinghouse business of Armour & Co., with its hundreds of by-products, being ample evidence of this fact. Nothing but the very finest stock is used in the Armour soaps, while the important matter of perfuming them is entrusted to an expert.

The names alone of these new soap creations of the Armour Soap Works appeal to one before their refreshing fragrance greets one's nostrils. We mention a few by way of example: La France Rose, Opera Bouquet, Carnation Pink, Sweet Jessamine, Ramona Bouquet, Arcadia Bouquet, Jockey Club.

Opera Bouquet, Rose and Corsage Bouquet



New York Office, 85 Chambers St.
London Office, 106 Hatton
Garden, E. C.

MAKERS

OF HIGH GRADE

THERMOMETERS

For
Packers,
Butchers,
Cold Storage,
Refrigeration,
Etc., Etc.

SPECIAL THERMOMETERS

For
PROCESSING
CHEMICAL
BATH
VACUUM PANS,
LARD
REFINING,
REFRIGERATING,
COLD
STORAGE,
HAM BOILING,
HAM TESTING,
SOLDER
MACHINES,
ETC., ETC.

Send
for
Catalogue.

Cold Storage
Thermometer.Ham Boiling
Thermometer.

retail at twenty-five cents per cake, while the other brands are ten cents per cake.

FOREIGN TRADE-MARKS IN BRAZIL.

U. S. Minister Bryan writes from Petropolis, June 11, 1900, that he has protested against the Brazilian law enacted last November, forbidding the importation of manufactures that carry labels, or trade-marks in Portuguese or partly in that language. The 1st of July was named as the date for putting the law into effect, but Mr. Bryan has obtained a postponement until October 1, and hopes that Congress will repeal the law. Mr. Bryan argues that labels are a part of trade-marks, and that consequently the law is in violation of the convention of 1878 between the United States and Brazil. He advises all American importers to conform to the requirements of that agreement, by registering their marks in Brazil.

WELCH & WELCH, SOAPMAKERS' MATERIALS,

Tallow and Grease,

121 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Answers to Correspondents.

A. B. B.—Beef bladders are generally graded into large and small, the former being over 13 inches long and small bladders from 10 to 13 inches in length. There is not much labor or expense attached to their preparation. Boys are generally employed in the packinghouses for this work.

"SOAPGREASE."—(1) The use of oleo stearine for soapmaking leaves nothing to be desired, if you can afford to use this material. (2) The present price is between seven and eight cents per pound.

THOMAS FRENCH.—The cure you mention is an excellent one, provided you cure the hams sufficient time, but we doubt if 40 days, as you mention, will effect a cure with the mild pickle mentioned. While possibly you may have cured one tierce in this way, we think it would be dangerous to operate upon large batches of material until you have given this cure a further trial.

S. & J., LORRAIN, OHIO.—The ordinary determinations in analysis of tankage are percentages of moisture, ammonia and bone phosphate of lime.

X. Y. Z., NEW YORK.—(1) Beef extract is made from the juices of beef, as the name indicates. There are two kinds, the fluid extract and the solid or paste extract. The only difference between them is the amount of moisture they contain. Regarding the process of manufacture we can furnish you with all the details of working methods from beginning to end. (2) The yields of extract naturally vary with the kinds of meat used. (3) The only preservative used in extract is the absence of water or moisture and the natural salts the meats contain.

S. Y. L., TEXARKANA.—(1) The amount of free acid in crude cottonseed is dependent upon the condition of the seed from which the oil is made. (2) No, you cannot make a prime product in oil from poor seed, no matter how you may treat the oil obtained from it. (3) Compound lard can be made in the South equally as well as in the North if you have the requisite knowledge and machinery.

PACKER, DENVER, COLO.—(1) The number of cattle necessary to make a tierce of finished casings depends, naturally, upon circumstances, but you can reckon upon about 300 as an average. (2) We have published recently at length the composition and making of butterine. By referring to our past issues you can acquaint yourself with the industry. (3) No, the Grout Bill, introduced in the last Congress, failed to become a law, but will be presented for consideration next session.

—Of the newly formed ice company, President John H. Koenig says: "The Bronx Consumers' Ice Company has been formulated into feasible plans, and the members have now purchased a property at West Farms upon which they will soon be ready to erect a plant alongside the Bronx River. The officers intend starting building next month to be ready by April next. The capacity will be 125 tons a day, which will be in the first place offered to the stockholders of the company, and any surplus placed at the disposal of business men in the Bronx." The officers of the company are: John H. Koenig, president; Henry Kruse, vice-president; Charles Siegfried, treasurer; Fred Bucker, secretary.

—The "Cape Times," of Cape Town, Africa, says that a large cold storage plant, capable of storing 4,000 sheep, has been established at Woodstock. The plant is furnished with a 44-horse power refrigerating engine, and a steam pump, bringing through bed rock 90 feet below a pure stream of water. The daily capacity of the concern will be 11,000 tons of the cooling crystal blocks.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

BY JOHN N. MCCLINTOCK, A. M., C. E.,
President and Manager, American Sewage Disposal Company, of Boston.

The septic tank and intermittent filtration in works properly constructed provide a way of disposing of the wastes of slaughterhouses and rendering establishments, so as not to give offense in the neighborhood, and prevent the pollution of the stream which receives the drainage. It is true that the apparatus has been patented, as nearly all valuable discoveries are, but the owners of the patents, the American Sewage Disposal Company, of Boston, only demand ten per cent. of the cost of construction and in return furnish plans, specifications, estimates, engineering, supervision of construction, and the right to use the patents for all time; or five per cent. for the plans and royalty.

The septic tank should be of brick or masonry, with concrete floor water tight, and roofed over according to the locality, with a timber roof, or a permanent roof of brick, masonry or concrete, and should be large enough to hold the flow of sewage of from 18 to 24 hours. It may receive wastes of all descriptions, more especially sewage proper. When the tank is full, the inflow should be received by an invert, reaching below the surface, although this is not essential, except to keep the gas from returning in the sewers to give offense. The outlet of the tank should be by channel drawing from midway of the tank, and can be obtained by a chimney construction. The depth of the tank is immaterial; it may be anywhere from three to twelve feet deep, but should be long and narrow. We advise the ventilation of the tank into some chimney or ventilating shaft, although the tank works equally well without ventilation. The surface of the liquid in the tank should not be disturbed after septic action commences. A dense scum several inches thick forms, and seals the surface from the air and from the light.

The effluent from this tank should flow freely into a collecting chamber, which might hold the flow of from one to four hours, and when full, automatically, by means of a syphon or gate, be discharged and evenly distributed upon the surface of a bacteria bed. This bacteria bed should be, of course, material like coke, cinders, broken brick or gravel, from two to twelve feet deep, allowing one cubic yard of filter to 125 gallons of effluent per day. This filter may be protected by a roof and ventilated like the septic tank, as it receives a material which is not free from offense.

The effluent from the bacteria bed may be collected in a chamber which, when full, with from one to six hours' flow, may be automatically discharged on the surface of an intermittent filter of fine gravel or coarse sand, of the same capacity as the bacteria bed, and may or may not be protected by a roof according to the locality.

The action of this apparatus takes advantage of two natural laws—putrefaction and nitrification. The action of the septic tank is fermentation and putrefaction, which liquefies and disintegrates the solid matters of an organic origin, which are received by it. The lighter substances, like grease and soap, float, the heavier sink. The fermentation increases from one to fifty and the putrefaction is artificially stimulated. The discharge carries away about 15 per cent. of the number of the bacteria originally received in the tank, which collect on the surface of the filtering material. The solid substances floating or sunk in the tank, are exposed to the action of the so-called aerobic bacteria which works without air or oxygen, and the result is that only about ten per cent. of the dissolved organic

impurities escape from the septic tank, and none of the suspended impurities. The action of the bacteria bed depends on the aerobic or nitrifying bacteria, which demand a regular supply of air, which come with the sewage, and which escape from the septic tank. These bacteria nitrify 90 per cent. of the dissolved impurities which are received on the bed, and allow only 1 per cent. of the original impurities of the sewage to escape to be applied to the surface of the intermittent filter. The action of nitrification continues on the last filter. With the rate of 125 gallons to the cubic yard, 99.9 per cent. of the impurities of the crude sewage is removed. To obtain a larger per cent. of purification, the intermittent filter may be enlarged so that the water may be rendered perfectly pure, if it is necessary.

There are certain elements in the sewage which, upon becoming disintegrated, are harmless, and not objectionable, which pass off in liquid form, like salt, lime, starch and sugar, and other substances are converted into gases and are removed by ventilation.

The remarkable feature of this system is, that the septic tank liquefies all organic substances, due to animal or vegetable life, and that disposes of the "sludge." It is eaten up by its own action. If it is desirable to save it for its manurial value, which by the way, is very great, equal to Peruvian guano; if saved, it can be utilized by the construction of the septic tanks in compartments; for if the flow is too fast, the septic action will not liquefy the solids, and they may be saved for dressing. This is true also of the soap and fat, which may be saved in the same way.

The bacteria beds may be constructed so that they may be saturated and discharged or the flow through them may be continuous, when they are saturated, and the intermittent filter be depended upon for the nitrifying action. For large establishments, it is well to make a series of bacteria beds and intermittent filters, so that while one is operating the others may be aerating. A very simple mechanical arrangement provides for the automatic control of the current. The cost of these works will be from \$2 to \$4 for a daily flow of 100 gallons of sewage.

We are of the opinion that this apparatus will provide a means of caring for the disposal of garbage, as well as sewage, and the only thing necessary to know is the amount of garbage to be disposed of, to provide suitable works. Interested parties are invited to correspond with this company for further information or advice.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The Arvada Creamery at Arvada, Col., has been destroyed by fire. The proprietor, W. H. Brown, will rebuild the plant immediately.

* Articles of incorporation of the International Packing Company of Pierre, Neb., have been filed. Capital \$150,000. Corporators: Ralph M. Jacoby, Horace Checkly, G. V. Pattison.

* The newly organized Oneida (N. Y.) Dairy Company has filed its articles of incorporation. Directors: Herman M. Reynolds, Frank Page, John Henderson, Clarence Sherman.

* The Halfa Co-operative Creamery Company, of Halfa, Ia., has been incorporated. Corporators: D. Booth, I. H. Helm, H. Moore, A. L. Ruth and O. R. Bervin, all of Halfa, Ia.

* The Willow Creek Creamery Company of Charlotte, Mich., has been incorporated to manufacture butter. Corporators: Jessie Mikesell, A. G. Lamont, F. L. King, G. Force, all of Charlotte, Mich.

* The Long Pine Creamery Company of Long Pine, Neb., has been incorporated with

a capital of \$2,500. Corporators: C. S. Crabtree, A. S. Barker, H. E. Ashley, E. A. Thomas, all of Long Pine, Neb.

* The packing plant of the Cleveland Provision Company at the foot of Commercial street, Cleveland, Ohio, has suffered another severe loss by fire, resulting from the explosion of a lard tank. It is only a week since the other fire from the same cause in the same place.

* The Hardy Packing Company of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated, with a capital of \$50,000, to do a packing business. Corporators: Wm. F. Skidmore, Samuel L. Hanks and E. J. Skidmore. The company will do a general provision and fertilizer manufacturing business.

* There is a persistent rumor connecting the name of Armour & Co. with the purchase of Port Chalmette, the terminal below New Orleans, La. If this company should become the owners of the property it would in all likelihood be made a great shipping point and the erection of a modern packinghouse there would be another probability.

* A new stockyards company has been incorporated at Norfolk, Va., to put up a large stockyard at that place to handle live stock of all kinds. The capital stock is to be less than \$200,000, but not less than \$75,000. E. Barker Evans, of Washington, D. C., is president of the company, and W. D. Pender, of Norfolk, Va., is vice-president.

* The creditors of Louis C. Schuetze & Co., pork dealers, who made an assignment recently, will find little comfort in the report of the assignee to the Insolvency Court. It shows that claims to the amount of \$10,593.83 have been proved and allowed against the estate, and there is in the hands of the assignee assets in total to the amount of \$370.49 with which to pay. This will give the creditors about three cents on the dollar.—Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer.

* The Cudahys are putting the finishing touches to their big new plant in Armourdale. Work was begun last week on the four big shipping docks to the north of the plant. There is a space between each of these docks for the switching in of freight cars. This is practically the last work to be done on the big plant, as its office is now completed and occupied. All the departments are now running full time and nothing remains but the finishing of the docks to have the plant complete.

* In regard to the increasing prices for beef in New Haven, Conn., F. S. Andrew, of C. C. Andrew & Co., the State street wholesale meat dealers, said there was nothing very unusual in beef going up in price at this season. Corn fed beef was selling now, he said, at 8½ and 8 cents a pound by the carcass, and Texas cattle at 7½ cents. A year ago, Mr. Andrew stated, beef touched those prices. Mr. Andrew accounted for the rise in prices in part to the foreign complications and to the fact that this was harvest time. Farmers now were indifferent as to selling their cattle, and the supply in consequence was limited. Lamb has not gone up in sympathy with beef; it is cheap and plentiful. Only beef and bacon are affected, and the prices of these seem to have no limit as to price in prospect.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York city, N. Y., August 6, 1900. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering Subsistence Supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing September 1, 1900, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on August 16, 1900. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened August 16, 1900," and addressed to Major A. L. SMITH, C. S., U. S. A.

TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Consul-General J. G. Stowe, under date of June 1, writes interestingly of trade last year in South Africa. After tracing the gloomy conditions incident to the Boer-British war, the Consul-General says:

FOODSTUFFS AND ARMY SUPPLIES.

"The only bright side to the picture, if bright side it may be called, is the necessity that the war has created for imports of foodstuffs, etc. In these lines, not only the United States, but Australasia and the Argentine Republic have benefited; Australasia more particularly in frozen meats and butter and the Argentine Republic in cereals, horses and slaughter cattle on the hoof.

"In December, the duty was taken off of frozen meat and cattle and sheep for slaughter, but at the present writing no decrease in price is apparent. Up to the latter part of December, Australia had furnished no less a quantity than 3,000 tons of corned beef, in tins ranging in size from 1 lb. to 6 lbs.; and the War Office at that time had cleaned out the available stores of that particular commodity in Australia, and had to go to the United States for another 1,000 tons pending the replenishment of stocks by Australian packers. For the supply of fresh meat, the War Office had contracted in South Africa; but, in order to maintain supplies and keep down prices, live cattle were ordered from the Argentine Republic."

The British and South African "Gazette" stated that on January 1, 1900, the approximate purchases of certain goods on behalf of the military authorities were: 12,000,000 lbs. preserved meats, 800,000 lbs. compressed vegetables; 400,000 lbs. salt, 2,000,000 lbs. tinned meat and vegetables, cooked together, and 80,000 lbs. candles.

And these items are only a few of the many. It is to be regretted that in the line of canned meats, the demand was so large that the United States packers were not in position to fill all orders that came to them. I am informed that over 4,000,000 lbs. of tinned meats were shipped from the United States to England and there rebranded "Shamrock" and shipped to this colony. It must, however, be borne in mind that a correct statement of imports cannot be presented in this report, for the reason that the great mass of the importations from all countries for the direct use and consumption of the imperial armies entered without payment of duties, and even without passing through the customs. It is understood that the large purchases of foodstuffs and materials from the United States by Great Britain and sent out by the latter in transports to South Africa will be credited in the statistics of the United States as exports to Great Britain.

The embargo at Delagoa Bay on foodstuffs for the Transvaal was practically taken off in January; but much time elapsed before orders for foodstuffs, even by cable, could arrive from over the sea, and it was a question if "behind orders" of United States producers did not become, and are not yet, a serious factor in the inability to obtain food quickly.

It is wonderful, encompassed as were the Boers, that some suffering did not occur; but it was evident that they had been preparing for a long time, and undoubtedly had accumulated large stocks of food, as well as of arms and ammunition.

INCREASED IMPORTS.

I select the totals of a few imports into Cape Colony for 1898 and 1899 that show an increase, not including the large quantities of some goods not entered at the customs on account of war:

	1898.	1899.
Meat, tinned	\$938,478.49	\$1,185,681.15
Lard oil	128,236.53	189,123.01

Under date of June 5, Consul-General Stowe adds:

DUTCH VS. BRITISH TRADE.

"That the Dutch element will, for a time at least, endeavor to boycott English trade goes without saying. I am in receipt of many inquiries from proposed co-operative associations, asking information as to where they can buy United States products, and to whom they can sell South African productions.

"These requests cover catalogues, price lists, lists of manufacturers, etc., and some ask me to recommend men to act as managers. Although these will be cash customers, their wants will be limited as compared with those of the large jobbers at the coast ports, who have the capital, the credit, the storage capacity, and the methods and machinery to dispose of their wares. To sell to these co-operative associations, composed principally of Dutch agriculturists and a few non-tradersmen in the towns, thereby ignoring the large jobbers in the large cities, would, I apprehend, be suicidal to our business interests.

IMPROVEMENTS.

"In Cape Colony, after the war, many of the cities will build new waterworks and cold storage plants, and municipal improvements of various kinds may be expected.

"Johannesburg will be largely reconstructed. The electric light service will be extended."

New Issue.

The London "Bullionist" prints the following:

Fowler Bros., Limited.—This company, which has a capital of £751,000, offers for subscription an issue of £64,000 (the remaining part of an authorized issue of £150,000) four and a-half per cent. first mortgage debenture stock at par. The company was formed in 1890 to combine the established businesses:

Fowler Brothers, Limited, Liverpool; Fowler Brothers, New York; the Anderson Fowler Company, New York; the Anglo-American Refrigerator Car Company, Indiana; and the Anglo-American Provision Company, Chicago, including that company's interest in the Omaha Packing Company, all of these companies being engaged in the trade of curing, packing and distributing American provisions. The present debenture stock of £150,000 has been created to replace an authorized issue in 1890 of a similar amount of five per cent. first mortgage debentures, which became payable on April 30, 1900. The former holders of these debentures and others have subscribed for £87,000 of the debenture stock, and there is therefore a balance of £64,000 only to be now issued. The stock will be redeemable at par on April 30, 1915. Since the formation of the company the annual net profits would have sufficed to pay the interest on the £150,000 debenture stock nearly eight times over, and the net profits last year were £80,499, or more than eleven times the amount of the interest. The profits for the first half of the current year are in excess of those for the first half of last year. The list opened July 23.

U. S. Appraisers' Decisions.

Before the Board of Appraisers at New York, August 6. In the case of John R. Fulton & Co. The goods in question consist of dried fish which was imported in tin lined boxes. It was returned by the local appraiser as "Fish in Tins," and duty was assessed thereon at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 258 of the act of July 24, 1897. The importers claim said merchandise is "fish ordinarily dried" dutiable at the rate of ¾ cents per pound under the provisions of paragraph 261.

This merchandise is fish packed in a double

SWIFT'S

Western Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES
NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue
New York

Swift and Company

covering, the inner of tin and outer of wood. Each covering is made independently of the other and the commodity is actually packed in the tin box and that package is covered by the wooden one, and in order to get at the contents it is absolutely necessary to open both packages.

The merchandise is undoubtedly packed in tin packages within the meaning of the provision, otherwise it would be possible to absolutely avoid it by placing each tin package inside of a wooden or other covering. Congress, as was said by Judge Lacombe in the case of *In re Johnson*, 56 Fed. Rep., 832, apparently intended "not so much to lay the

duty on fish, but to lay the duty upon the tin cans that brought the fish in," and it follows that this merchandise must be classified as fish in tin packages.

The protest is overruled and the decision of the collector affirmed.

* The brick packinghouse of W. N. Carpenter in Amsterdam, N. Y., burned last week, owing, it is stated, to the carelessness of a night watchman. The loss is estimated at from \$3,000 to \$4,000. The watchman is said to have dropped his lantern on the floor in the lard rendering room. The burned section was used for the manufacture of bologna, frankfurts, liverwurst, etc.

* Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, cites three examples of the fatal effects of feeding cattle upon kaffir corn. Thomas Feakes, of Lincoln County, turned his cows into an unused corral where a few scattering bunches of kaffir corn were growing. In less than 30 minutes, seven of the cows that had nipped the growing blades were dead. John Kaser, of Covert, Kan., and C. F. Wadsworth, of Osborn County, also lost cattle through the same cause.

* Ten thousand head of sheep for Chicago slaughterhouses are fattening on the ranges in the Blue mountains of Portland, Ore. The sheep are owned by Carson & Castiday, of Portland.

Swift and Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

SUPREME COURT DECISION

On the New Amendments to the Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund By-Laws.

The decision of the Supreme Court over the legality of the new amendments to the New York Produce Exchange Gratuity Fund by-laws was in favor of the plaintiffs. The referee's report said:

"The plaintiffs are right, I think, in their position that the Gratuity Fund is a trust fund constituted for a plainly declared purpose from which it cannot be diverted. It was created out of assessments paid by the subscribing members and out of their shares in the surplus income of the Exchange. They paid the assessments and assented to such use of their shares of income in pursuance of the mutual agreements into which they entered at the request of the Exchange. The Exchange contributed nothing towards the fund, and has no title to it or proprietary interest in it. What right has the Exchange, in its corporate capacity, to terminate the trust and command the destruction and distribution of the fund?"

"The plaintiffs, Consider Parish and Theodor B. Woolsey, are entitled to judgment substantially as demanded in the complaint. The complaint of the plaintiff Ellen R. Parish is dismissed.

"Counsel may submit the form of a decision on or before August 25th."

One significant paragraph in the report attracts a good deal of attention of the Exchange members, as follows:

"The contention of the plaintiffs is that the gratuity system exists by force of a contract between the original members of the Exchange who subscribed thereto, and those who have become members since the system was adopted." If this be so, it easily follows that, as the plaintiffs also contend, the contract is not subject to modification or change at the will or by the act of a part only of the contracting parties."

It is understood that the case will be immediately appealed, and that the Court of Appeals will render the final decision.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

New members elected: H. Stanley Leshner and John Kent Roundey.

Proposed for membership: Lee Roy Wilson (flour) by C. F. Shirk.

Visitors at the Exchange: A. N. Fairchild, New Orleans; J. A. McCarthy, Philadelphia; John Fox, Chicago; W. S. Robertson, Trinidad; J. B. Johnston, Hartford; J. F. Hammers, Boston; E. Saunders, Nassau.

POULTRY RAISING IN BELGIUM.

Consul-General George F. Lincoln at Antwerp gives an interesting report on the subject of poultry raising in Belgium. He says:

"The succulence of the 'poulet de Bruxelles' has a very widespread reputation, not only among gourmets, but among all who have had the good fortune to travel upon the Continent and meet the same on the table.

"The difference in quality between the fowl above mentioned and one of the same age and size of the ordinary variety is shown by the fact that the first is sold in nearly all the markets in this country at double the price. For example, a young poulet de Bruxelles which we should consider about the size sufficient for a meal of two persons is sold today for 5 francs (96.5 cents), whereas one of the ordinary variety can be purchased for between 2 and 3 francs (38.6 and 57.9 cents).

"The excellence of the fowl seems to depend, as far as can be ascertained, on the careful manner in which the setting hen is treated, the cleanliness observed about her, as well as the careful feeding of the young chicken until sufficiently developed for eating purposes. Whether or not the methods pursued here differ from those followed by careful breeders in our country, it is impossible for me to say. Travelers almost invariably express their astonishment at its tenderness and juiciness.

"The choice of eggs for setting purposes is

considered a matter of great importance, and the freshest obtainable are almost invariably used. The best breeders seldom take eggs older than eight days for raising the best quality. Care is taken that the eggs given to one hen should be of the same age. The eggs when collected are kept at a very even and medium temperature until given to the hen, and are turned daily. This measure is taken, I am informed, to prevent the yolk, which is lighter than the white of the egg, from adhering to the top of the shell. The eggs chosen for the purpose above mentioned are also of an average size, those above medium being rejected, as they often contain double yolks. Eggs received from a distance, and consequently exposed to more or less shaking, are allowed to stand a day or two before being put under the hen. Great care is also taken that the eggs should be perfectly clean.

"The nest is prepared of straw or cut hay, perfectly clean, dry, and odorless. As a rule, the setting hens are located in corners where the greatest quiet is obtainable, and are not exposed to great light. When so located, they are not disturbed for any other purpose than the placing before them of their daily supply of food and water. As the hen leaves her nest at least once a day to search for food, to take exercise, etc., care is taken to put her food and water within reach of the nest, in order that the time that she is off the eggs may be materially shortened.

RAISING AND FEEDING.

"When the young bird is hatched, it remains in its body part of the yolk of the egg from which it was produced, which suffices to nourish it for the first twenty-four hours, during which period only warmth is required, which is furnished either by the mother hen or must be afforded by a warm cloth, in case of the necessity of awaiting the hatching of the rest of the brood.

"The food first given can be varied, but must be made up of ingredients containing large quantities of nitrogen, as this is required for the formation of the tissues. It is necessary, in fact, that the food should be composed of matter resembling in character an egg, together with milk. It is customary to mix with the food eggs, milk and the blood of earth worms, field worms; and that of a commoner variety of fish; also to introduce, for the formation of bone, certain quantities of phosphate of lime, found in grain and flour. In the early days, flour should be given, on account of the facility of its digestion, grain being substituted therefor as the birds begin to gather strength. Wheat flour is generally used. The grain given is wheat, rice, millet, buckwheat, and corn, raw or cooked. Cooked potatoes are also often given, as a change of diet. It is customary to vary the grain diet as much as possible and to frequently administer it mixed. The food ordinarily employed is made up as follows: Hard-boiled eggs and wheat flour are mixed in milk, a little water being added. To this paste is added a small onion finely cut up, together with lettuce when green food is scarce. The mixture is ordinarily quite stiff, as too moist food is considered harmful for the young brood.

"After the first few days, a small quantity of whole grain is mixed into the paste; but if rapid development is desired, the simple paste should be continued alone.

"Great care is taken to keep the young brood in a dry, warm locality, which precaution, together with the proper food, prevents inflammation of the intestines and like troubles. As a rule, the birds are confined on wet days, and are allowed to run about as much as possible only in fine, sunny weather. In winter a more generous diet is given to enable them to withstand the cold. The daily ration of grain for the fowls is from 2½ to 3 ounces."

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on July 31, 1900.

	July 31, 1900.	July 31, 1899.
M. pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1899, bbls.	42,808	100,888
Mess pork, winter packed (old) 1898-99	28,017	17,496
Mess pork, winter packed (new) 1899-00		4,161
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	18,206	36,496
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1899, tcs.	113,614	190,846
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, 1898, to Oct. 1, 1899,	4,104	21,137
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1898,		
Other kinds of lard,	20,936	9,430
*Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '99, lbs.	16,025,918	
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, lbs.		44,752,688
Short clear middles, lbs.	890,800	2,839,300
*Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1899, lbs.	2,273,335	
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, lbs.		4,036,370
+Extra short rib middles,	3,865,600	9,353,715
Long clear middles, lbs.	184,754	818,233
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	1,118,133	1,870,020
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	2,219,738	2,481,302
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	31,354,092	31,812,140
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	8,351,687	14,313,174
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	5,504,229	10,935,312
Sweet pickled Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	8,004,706	10,334,980
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	2,902,365	3,831,635
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	9,081,465	9,107,763
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	13,748,511	20,250,196

*New season packing, reported separately for the first time Oct. 31, 1899.
†Formerly included under head of "Other Cuts of Meats."

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

	Received, July, 1900.	Shipped, July, 1900.
Pork, bbls.	390	17,911
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	4,318,016	28,536,993
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	13,576,543	70,237,085
Live hogs, No.	538,107	121,575
Dressed hogs, No.		765
Average weight of hogs received July, 1899, 237; July, 1898, 232.		July, 1899, 236

Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City On July 31, 1900.

	July 31, 1900.	July 31, 1899.
Mess pork, bbls.	284	249
Other kinds pork, bbls.	3,188	3,899
P. S. lard "contract," tcs.	1,751	20,626
Other kinds lard, tcs.	10,182	5,096
Short rib middles, lbs.	7,162,000	6,827,387
Short clear middles, lbs.	709,300	2,031,609
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	4,762,700	10,137,637
Long clear middles, lbs.	135,800	243,490
Dry salt shoulders,	3,300,500	2,225,242
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,280,300	3,303,631
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	502,000	334,262
S. P. hams, lbs.	12,168,820	11,705,718
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,404,900	5,984,342
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.	3,489,140	2,554,098
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,716,170	2,811,419
Other cut meat, lbs.	8,519,000	10,478,437

LIVE HOGS.

	July, 1900.	July, 1899.
Received	259,175	179,021
Shipped	41,741	19,273
Driven out	217,907	161,696
Average weight	206	211

Stocks of Provisions in South Omaha, On July 31, 1900.

	July 31, 1900.	July 31, 1899.
Mess pork, bbls.	65	1,191
Other kinds bbl. pork	3,197	1,664
P. S. lard "contract," tcs.	4,583	3,229
Other kinds lard, tcs.	5,240,599	961
Short rib middles, lbs.	671,075	7,651,079
Short clear middles, lbs.	6,475,924	2,195,816
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	4,645,242	7,912,467
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	93,986	
Long clear middles, lbs.	1,023,457	200,137
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,789,364	977,049
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	15,125,409	1,958,283
S. P. hams, lbs.	2,222,796	13,213,232
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,841,288	2,888,262
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,943,613	4,858,301
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	2,601,196	3,016,958
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,541,194	2,567,547
Other cut meats, lbs.		5,562,198

LIVE HOGS.

	July, 1900.	July, 1899.
Received	179,406	209,319
Shipped	16,599	11,320
Driven out	163,214	198,114
Average weight	234	248

Cottonseed Oil

The National Provisioner is an Official Organ of the Interstate
Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

SLIGHTLY UNSETTLED CONDITIONS —IMPROVED COTTON CROP PROSPECTS—WEAKENING PRICES FOR FALL DELIVERIES.

At the inside prices that have been made latterly there is increasing demand for spot oil, while there is little of it on offer and the position of it is becoming firmer, while September delivery is held with more confidence. Indeed all deliveries of the old crop oil, or more particularly spot, August and September deliveries, are beginning to feel the effect of moderate stocks, as well as some urgent demand from foreign markets, which latter demand prompt shipments, and as well the influence of the lard market; that is the position of affairs at this writing; while our later reports to the close of the week, which are appended, may show other conditions. As it appears now there is a probability of a reaction to firmer figures on the current holdings of oil, but whether it will amount to much, to depend wholly upon the continuance of demand and the course of the lard market. It is quite certain that up to the present writing no improvement has been made on last week's inside figures for these deliveries of old oil, and that the only satisfaction that is obtained by sellers is that the market has not in any respect gone further against them. In some considerations, more particularly as referring to the force of demands and the more encouraging lard market, the situation is a little more encouraging to sellers. But the new crop deliveries are offered at lower prices than last week from some directions South. However, only a few of the mills are as yet ready to sell them. Some of the mills had put out a fair number of contracts for the fall deliveries when their prices stood, a couple of weeks since, materially higher than at present and they could now even up at a very satisfactory price by selling, more particularly with their consideration that the current easier prices than there may prove before the months are reached fall market rates if the cotton crop conditions continue to improve; therefore some seemingly inside prices that prevail on a few moderate offerings of new crop oil for October to December deliveries stand almost alone as compared with views held in a general way by the mills. Most of the mills, however, probably would not be willing to sell at any price just now. There is more uncertainty this year, at this early period, over the probable values of seed than usual. There are now a variety of conditions that do not usually prevail. In the first place the stocks of old oil are so moderate that if there is to be a later period than ordinarily for the marketing of the new crop, early deliveries in October, perhaps the entire month then, may be affected, but only as the lard market may advance to increasing the consumption meanwhile, for the make of the compounds, or as there may be export interest, and particularly if anything of an unfavorable order should happen to the cotton crop

through this critical month. To offset that influence as a possible feature would be the consideration that prices of old crop oil are standing higher than usual on an approaching period for new crop oil, while this is not desirable, in view of its effect upon values of seed. The mills naturally would not care to enter into extensive contracts for seed supplies, with the values influenced by full price for the oil. Then again the planters will, no doubt, be a little steamy in their views over prices of seed at the beginning of the season at least, as cotton prices will go out comparatively high as compared with ordinary seasons, no matter how much lower they are than the figures that prevailed a few weeks since, while it almost always follows that high or low prices for the staple exercises planters' views over their other products, while they would have the additional stimulus for asking full prices for their seed this year from the fact that oil has ruled at higher prices than usual. There may be then some complications over the position this year from this out into the new crop a part from those in ordinary years, while it rather looks as though the trade was waiting more for developments than showing at least a disposition to negotiate on new crop deliveries. It is this view over possibilities on the approaching new crop seasons

that makes the course of the near future market, for even old oil, a little uncertain, although undeniably there seems to be at present a firmer feeling and a little urgent demand for spot oil, while demands may increase in the event of a better lard market, to temporarily stimulating the market for the oil. More than usual at this time of the year the oil market may be summed up, as concerns its near or remote future, as altogether depending upon possibilities, and over which one man's opinion is as good as another's, while the only sure thing about it is that it is at present "firm for spot oil and weak for the new crop." Despite the considerations of the contingencies referred to in this review there are still people in the trade who have the utmost confidence over the September marketing of the oil, with the belief on that part that it is likely to rule then decidedly higher and that the better figures will come about through scarcity of the oil, and notwithstanding any possible unwillingness of the holders of the oil to have higher prices with their effect upon seed values.

The developments of trading on the several days since our last review were as follows: On Saturday last prime yellow in New York sold at 35c for August delivery and 35½c for September for 750 bbls. of the former and 500 bbls. of the latter, while 200 bbls. November and December deliveries sold at 30½c, and 300 bbls. October to January deliveries at 31½, 200 bbls. white at 40c, and 1,500 bbls. winter yellow, October to December deliveries, at 37@38c, and 300 bbls. do., on spot, at 39c to 41c. Also 200 bbls. white oil at 40c. On Monday there were 500 bbls. prime yellow sold in New York for August delivery at 35c, and 500 bbls. do., for September delivery, at 35¼@35½c, while equal to 1,000 bbls. new crop crude, in tanks, sold in Texas at 23c. On Tuesday the tone was a little firmer over spot

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

E. B. MARTIN, Secretary.

KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO.,

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Miners'" Oil,
Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,
Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

Kentucky Refining Co.,

2017 to 2033 Shelby Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.

oil, which was offered in a very reserved way, while there was a little urgent demand requiring prompt shipments. Spot and August deliveries of prime yellow in New York had 35c bid, and 800 bbls. taken at that, while September delivery was held at 35½c, and had 35c bid. New crop for October delivery was offered at 32c; it would hardly have brought over 31c. November and December deliveries were quoted at 30½c, yet there it was understood that 30c would have bought a limited quantity, and 300 bbls. had been sold at 30c. The bidding on new crop crude in Texas was hardly above 22c, while it was doubtful if it could have been bought under 23c. New crop crude in the valley was held at 23@23½c. The Hull (Eng.) market advanced 3d, and was quoted at 22s. 6d. On Wednesday the Hull (Eng.) market was quoted back to the old price of 22s. 3d. The New York market had not further changed; it was quiet and held firmly on spot prime yellow, with 35c the market rate for spot and August, while 35c was bid for September and 35½c asked. November and December deliveries quoted at 30c, and October at 31@31½.

On Thursday in New York the market was rather easy and very dull; prime yellow on spot and August at 34½c bid and 35c asked; October delivery quoted at 31@31½c, and November and December deliveries at 30c.

(For Friday's closings see page 42.)

COTTON OIL DISPUTE WITH RAILWAY COMPANY.

We are in receipt of the following letter from a correspondent in Copenhagen, Denmark, which explains itself. The statements therein made will, no doubt, receive the careful consideration of American shippers and European importers which they deserve. The letter follows:

Copenhagen, Denmark, July 25, 1900.
Editor The National Provisioner:—

We take herewith the opportunity to write you about a dispute we are having with a railway company at your side, and which ought to become known to all shippers in America and the importers in Europe. We should, therefore, feel obliged if you would be good enough to publish the matter in your esteemed paper, and we hope it may be an occasion for leading business people to express their views on a question like this. It would be of great interest to the trade in general.

An oil mill in Paris, Tex., forwarded to us 270 barrels of cottonseed oil on through bill of

lading, signed on October 9 last year by the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, Paris, Tex., and the parcels were to be shipped by steamer from New Orleans to Copenhagen. The goods were really intended for Ss. Headland, but the shipment did not take place by that boat for some reason or another, the oil instead of that being stored in New Orleans for quite a month, and arrived finally in Copenhagen December 12 by Ss. Thornhill.

On the parcels being discharged here, it was found that 19 barrels were missing, and as they were not to be traced anywhere, we at once informed the shippers about it, who, however, answered that they had shipped the actual number of barrels, signed for by the railway company, consequently they were not responsible for the shortage.

We sent our claim into the railway company through the ship brokers in this city, but had it returned with a refusal to honor same.

We then wrote the railway people direct, who once more refused to have anything to do with the matter, which you will learn from the enclosed copy of their letter.

We have always thought that it was quite safe to honor American railway companies' bill of lading, but the above-mentioned case proves that we are mistaken. We should imagine that it will be of great harm to all American exporters when the railway companies refuse to be responsible for the number of packages they are signing for on a bill of lading, and we may mention that our Board of Trade will probably correspond with their colleagues in all the leading cities in Europe as to what measures should be taken to guard the interest of the holder of through bill of lading made out by American railway companies.

Thanking you in anticipation, we remain, gentlemen, yours truly,

pr. pr. Christensen & Thegersen.

Per J. Emil Rahlf.

The letter referred to by our correspondent is as follows:

Dallas, Tex., June 27, 1900.

Messrs. Christensen & Thegersen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Gentlemen:—I have received your favor of

ELBERT & GARDNER, 11 Broadway, New York,
EXPORTERS OF
COTTON OIL, CORN OIL, TALLOW, ETC. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

W. W. LEWIS,
MERIDIAN, MISS.
Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

the 9th inst., addressed to this company at this place, in regard to shortage of 19 barrels of cottonseed oil out of a lot shipped from Paris, Tex., in October last, and would advise that we do not dispute the fact that the shippers delivered us the full complement of the oil, but we do say that we are not liable for the loss of the 19 packages, same having been due to the fact that the oil was placed in inferior barrels, and began to leak shortly after leaving original point of shipment, and by the time it reached the port of New Orleans the packages were in such shape that nearly the entire lot had to be re-coopered, something we never have to do when first-class packages are used. I understand the shippers used green cooperage, and have made reclamation on the parties from whom they purchased same. In view of this, and the fact that the cars containing the freight were carefully handled en route from Paris, Tex., to New Orleans, La., we must respectfully decline to accept your debit note for \$426.41, and beg to refer you to the shippers as the responsible parties in the transaction. Yours truly,

(Signed.)

R. Fenby,
Auditor.

The William C. Newport Company of Willow Grove, Pa., has been incorporated to manufacture and sell fertilizers. Capital, \$75,000. Corporators: R. B. Newport, P. M. Sallerthwaite, E. Simpson, S. Dennison, H. C. Coleman, all of Willow Grove, Pa.

The Chicago Fertilizer Company of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with capital of \$100,000. Corporators: Ellis P. Moore, Jr., Frank A. Whitney, Henry Horner, Jr.

A despatch from Chicago says that Ruddy Bros., having overcome the objection of property holders, will rebuild their Chicago plant which was recently destroyed by fire. They will expend about \$175,000.



The American Cotton Oil Co.
MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.
COTTONSEED PRODUCTS....
Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Cable Address, AMCOTOIL, New York.



OUR GREAT MEAT KINGDOM IN THE WEST.

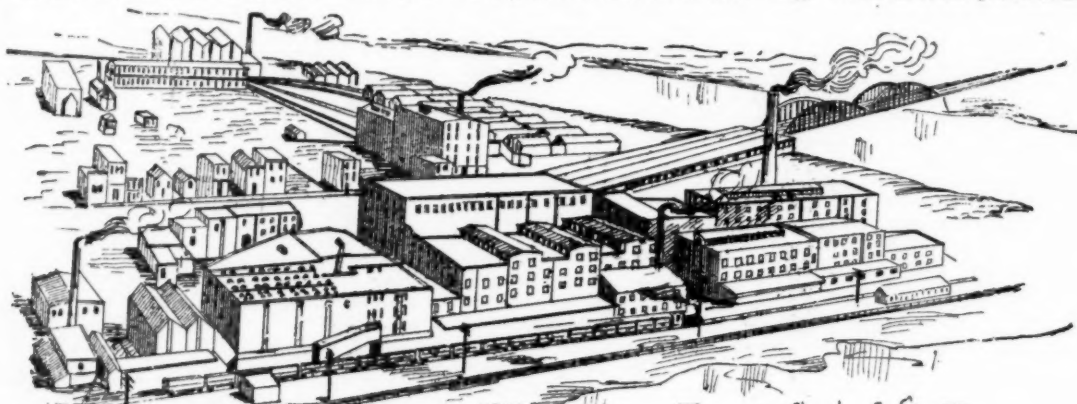
BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.
XVIII.

In 1880, twenty years ago, the first house of George Fowler, Sons & Co., Limited, was built in Kansas City. This excellent enterprise at once prospered, and, when the expansive era of the American meat industry set in about a decade ago, took on the spirit of enlargement. Its plant is now one of the best in Kansas City, having now a weekly capacity of 3,000 cattle, 36,000 hogs and 4,800 sheep, or a yearly capacity, if worked to the limit, of 156,000 cattle, 1,872,000 hogs and 244,800 sheep. In the spring of this year Anderson Fowler, the uncle of George An-

product in every department of its business, and a very large part of the millions of its manufactured products go into the export market, for the "Fowler" brands of food-stuffs have won for themselves their own excellent name, and they have always been popular in the consumptive market. These facts have made the remodeling of the present plant and the doubling of its capacity an absolute necessity to meet the increasing demands of enlarging business.

The remodeling of any plant is a slow process. The regular business must go on so that the changes must be made by piecemeal and in tedious stages to prevent an interruption of the regular business. The same is true when a large plant is being re-installed. The building of a new plant is a different matter.

The modernizing of the old plant will, because of its slowness, take some time, two or three seasons. When it is finally finished the visitor will not recognize the outfit. He will, however, recognize the master hand and the incision of Anderson Fowler, and will see in it all that courage and aggressive ability which have distinguished him in all of the other big undertakings which he has piloted to success in other parts of the country. Mr. Fowler at once saw that, in the present pace, it was go ahead or drop out, and he isn't a dropping out sort of a business genius. An idea of the character of the work being done can be gathered from the fact that a "new water tube boiler plant" is being put up in a separate power building, which is 132 feet long. When all of the powerful machinery is



Courtesy Kansas City Daily Drovers' Telegram.

KANSAS CITY PLANT OF GEORGE FOWLER, SONS & CO., LTD.

derson Fowler, came in possession of the majority interest of this plant, and at once succeeded to the personal direction of its affairs and growing business. He at once set in motion his plans for enlarging its capacity to meet the increasing demands of a growing business upon it. It is the intention of its chief owner to entirely remodel the Fowler plant at Kansas City, and to make both its power and its equipment the most modern in every respect. This factory has been a "continuous performance" one. That is, it has run all the time and paid its dividend all the while. It has been a successful enterprise and a profitable investment. Plans were drawn soon after Anderson Fowler took the helm of the concern's affairs for the extensive enlargement of the plant. These improvements are now being made, and, when they are completed in the fall of this year, the capacity of this Fowler plant will be fully doubled, thus giving the factories a daily killing capacity of 1,000 cattle, 12,000 hogs and 1,000 sheep, or an annual slaughtering capacity of 312,000 cattle, 3,744,000 hogs, and 488,000 sheep. It will thus be seen that while the company killed a great number of cattle and sheep, its greatest energies have been bent to the killing and packing of hogs and hog products. If worked to its full capacity, this big plant would kill 220,000,000 lbs. of beef, 30,000,000 lbs. of mutton and 600,000,000 lbs. of carcass hog meat. Of course its full capacity is not utilized at one time. But the Fowler plant manufactures one of the biggest outputs of the huge equipments in this country. This concern has put up a conscientious

It is one big stroke, and the matter is ended. When, however, important additions are being made, like those now being built in connection with the Fowler plant, at Kansas City, there is serious inconvenience to the regular packing operations of the existing business. Work interferes with transportation. Mr. Fowler's energy and probity are so well known and his great capacity so well established that his control and direction of this Southwestern plant means a great deal both to that enterprise and to Kansas City. His prentice eye at once saw that the old machinery in the existing factory was too far

placed in this massive powerhouse, some conception can be got of the immense enterprise it is to drive, after all of the contemplated enlargements and improvements are completed.

A novel feature of the arrangement of the power and refrigerating plant of the Fowler plant is that the machinery will be divided and a duplicate equipment will be placed in different parts of the structure, so that if one part of it should be destroyed by fire, the other will still be in working order and available for service. By a strange succession of conflagrations, Kansas City has had the misfortune of many packinghouse fires.



SWIFT AND COMPANY'S KANSAS CITY PLANT.

behind the times and too expensive from a working standpoint. The most modern equipment is now being gradually installed, electricity playing a very prominent part. The latest appliances are being put in for handling the various parts of the carcass stuff, and the machinery for the manufacture of by-products is being vastly improved, so that the Fowler plant will not only be enabled to put up the goods more satisfactorily, but will be able to make more of them.

In recent years the old Reid Bros. plant burned down; so did parts of the Armour Packing Company's equipment, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant, Ruddy Bros.' plant, the main part of the Dold plant, and other packinghouse fires. Each of these has been a misfortune in itself to the owners and a disaster to Kansas City, which feels every check to slaughtering operations. Besides making the additions as near fireproof as such structures can be made, Mr. Fowler will take

NOTE.—Col. Hobbs' articles on "Our Great Meat Kingdom in the West" were begun in the March 24, 1900, issue of *The National Provisioner*. To-day's article is the eighteenth of the series. The Western series, before completion, will treat of stock conditions and give a review of provision factories that do not slaughter.

the extra precaution of dividing his power and of placing the parts in different portions of the building. The recent contract, which has been let for \$50,000, is but a forerunner of the many other ones that are to follow as fast as the daily operations of the existing plant will permit. It must all be done by piecemeal, for you cannot stop a large packinghouse, with orders ahead, even for the important work of enlarging and improving the facilities of that plant, to enable it to turn out existing and accumulating orders, some of which are very large and very urgent.

As an installment of the large refrigerating capacity of the Fowler plant, a 150-ton refrigerating machine will be put in. This preliminary one will be followed by others. The plant will be electrically lighted and power batteries will also be put in to operate those parts of the works which are only run at odd times or irregularly. This will save power and effect an economical saving in space and in other items which heretofore entered so largely into the wastes of the expense account and played such havoc with the margin of profit. The packinghouse has to save at every point or go out of business. Competition in that industry is keen and dangerously close.

Mr. Fowler has an unconcealed ambition to make his Kansas City plant, when completed, one of the very finest packinghouses in the United States. The sentries which he is planting here and there over the large plot occu-

things and sets every competitor and surrounding circumstance going at full gait with extra steam on for the high pressure which results from such enterprise as that which characterizes the Swifts when in action. Swift and Company went to Kansas City and built there one of the finest and best equipped abattoir and packinghouse plants to be found anywhere on the face of the earth. Its buildings sit on 19¼ acres of ground, have 20½ acres of floor space and cover 7½ acres of space. This simple comparison in acres gives a pretty good idea of the group of factories which have done so much for Kansas City. For the purpose of driving and lighting this equipment there are 13 engines, 17 boilers and 5 dynamos of the most approved and modern type. This immense plant has three big refrigerating machines of 1,200 tons daily capacity. These keep up a cold air circulation through 100 miles of piping which traverse all parts of the plant. The huge refrigerator chambers of this plant have a storage capacity of 4,000 cattle, 3,000, 9,000 hogs or a total cold storage capacity at one time of nearly 17,000 carcasses of fresh meat. In this immense plant are employed an industrial

by-product business, utilizing every atom of the animal from which a commercial product can be made at a small profit.

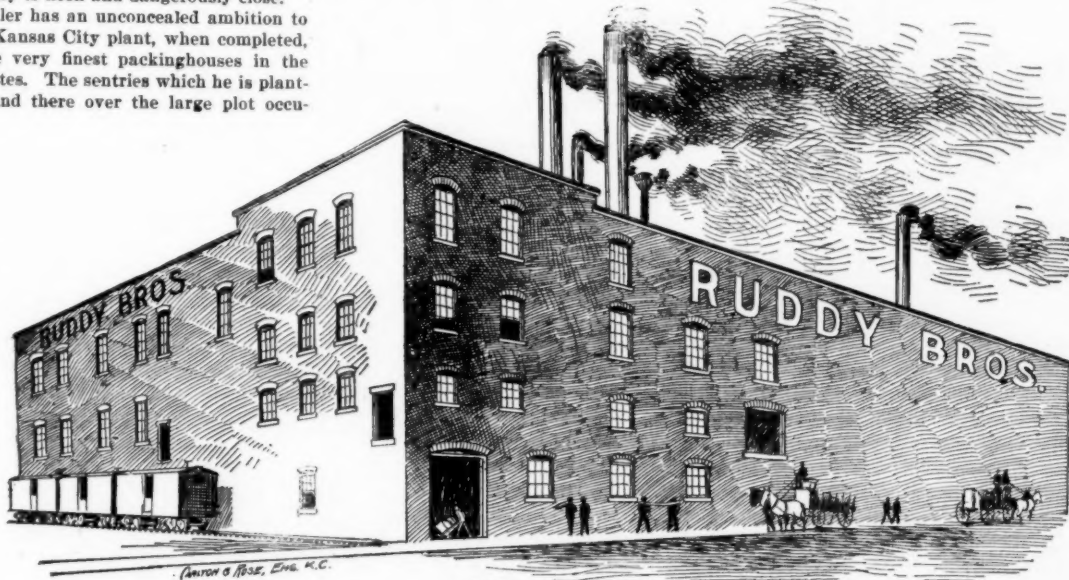
A Missouri farmer sold Swifts a bunch of fine prize steers in the morning, came rushing in in the afternoon to reclaim one of them at a premium, and was horrified to see the whole 400 strung up in halves in the cooling room. "Be Gee!" he exclaimed as he started on a trot to the hide cellar to get the hide of him. "If I don't fly some duck I hev his rind on in a pair o' shoes by sunset."

Such is the speed of the packinghouse. You drive your 2,000 head of cattle in this morning. To-night a sausage, a canned roast or other condiment of their flesh is handed you at night.

If you wish to see miracles in intelligent machinery, miracles in methods and processes and wonders in a hundred different ways just take a day off and ramble leisurely through the ramified factories of Swift and Company's plant at Kansas City. You will be startled and thrilled at every point.

Ruddy Bros. and Their Rise.

As Kansas City rose on the trade horizon ■■



Courtesy Kansas City Daily Drivers' Telegram.

MAIN BUILDING OF THE NEW RUDDY BROS. KANSAS CITY PLANT.

ried by the company give every indication of the expansion which is contemplated. These outposts are being set to have a factory which will fill a present need and meet the enormous business which present orders indicate will come to it, and to cope with it. Another one of these sentries which casts its shadow ahead is the huge 180-foot steel smokestack, which will shortly be erected at the plant. This flue will be eighty-four inches in diameter, and deliver to the heavens the massive clouds of bituminous coal smoke far above the tops of any house in range of it. The Fowler plant now employs about 800 hands. When all of the contemplated improvements are made this number will be increased to something like 2,000.

It is said of the Fowlers that since they came to Kansas City they have done as much as any concern to give that thriving place its great reputation for being a good market for good hogs, for the Fowlers do not put up inferior goods, and will not have inferior stock. That is their reputation.

An Industrial Cyclone.

Wherever Swift and Company go they turn loose a cyclone of energy that roots up

army of about 2,500 people drawing good salaries and wages which entail a pay roll of more than \$1,500,000 annually. In this plant wander 20 special police who guard its law and order. This immense factory has taken a big hand in piling up the \$160,000,000 worth of business which the six plants of the company did last year.

Miracles Everywhere.

Already the Kansas City plant of Swift and Company has developed a trade which will require further enlargements. That fact is a tribute to the concern's acumen and business policy. From this factory the concern has developed a very large poultry and egg trade, one of the very largest in this country; actually sending out train loads of poultry and eggs for distribution throughout this country and all over the world. The Kansas and Missouri hen and farmer have cause for gratitude over the advent of Swift and Company to Kansas City for those producers have found in the company ready cash buyers at an all-the-year around good price.

Hunting His Prize Steer.

The Swift plant at Kansas City is complete in itself and does a general packinghouse and

a great live stock market, and as a great distributing center for grain, live stock and food products, all of the big American packers about-faced and took a look at this young commercial giant and the industrial conditions which surrounded and made it. Those were all natural conditions, both geographically and commercially. Among those who peeked at Kansas City was the company of Ruddy Bros., a corporation chartered in the State of Illinois some time ago.

Ruddy Bros. had already won a fame of their own as packers of beef products in the State of their incorporation. They found it necessary to broaden out to meet their increasing trade, and good business acumen took their minds, and, ultimately, their money to Kansas City. To that mart came fine herds of superb cattle, cattle of the prime quality, which they killed in Chicago, and for which they had an enviable reputation. Acting upon their conclusions, Ruddy Bros., about a year ago, drove down their stakes in Kansas City, pegged out their plot of ground, and at once began the erection of their first abattoir and factory there. The first house was a small one in the prospective plans. It was the nucleus from which the company purposed ex-

panding. To the concern, this first unostentatious structure, though not really a small affair in itself, was but a basis of operations. It began business by employing only 100 men and by killing daily 250 head of cattle. That meant 1,500 per week; nearly 80,000 head of cattle, or 56,000,000 pounds of beef per year. Ruddy Bros. at once prospered, and already improvements have been made which will double the killing capacity of the plant by autumn. These extensions are but part of the improvements which are contemplated in the general plan of the company. As the new improvements are swung into play and are out of the way, other enlargements will follow until Ruddy Bros. shall have taken their full place in the American beef packing world and have met all of the demands which customers are making upon their capital and energies in the fierce industrial conflict now waging in the commercial arena for the trade of mankind.

Ruddy Bros. began business in Chicago about eighteen years ago as a "beef house," and have been a successful concern, participating in both the prosperity and in the adversity of the various financial periods which have affected our country's business affairs.

The corporation had no misgivings when last year, at the corner of Shawnee and Wyoming streets, Armourdale, they built their first structure. It was 110x164 feet, and three stories high. Though comparatively small, this plant was, in every particular, a modern one; its equipment up-to-date in every particular. Connected with the plant is an ice factory, patent hoists, etc.

As Ruddy Bros. enlarge they go more and more into the manufacture of by-products. In the additions which are now being built against the east side of the present building, there will be an oleo factory. The killing being removed to the new structure will give greater convenience and allow for quite a saving of time and labor at the start of the packinghouse process. The old killing beds of the first building are turned into cold storage room. This is fitted "to the queen's taste" in every way possible for the purpose of a beef cooler in a modern plant.

Ruddy Bros. have not courted any but the local Kansas City trade in hog and sheep products. For this reason they have not killed this kind of meat to any extent, and only for that trade. Their beef products, however, go to all parts of this country, being shipped in the company's own extensive line of refrigerator cars. Any one who ever knew "Tom" Ruddy or "Jack" Ruddy, or who ever heard of them, will bear good testimony to their hustling ability and knowledge of both the live stock and the dead meat business of the United States. The twain virtually compose Ruddy Bros. Their knowledge of abattoir stock and of trade conditions is telling in the sound and aggressive business which they are building up, even in the face of high cattle and of other things which have been particularly unfavorable to the American meat trade during the last three years. "Tom" and "Jack," as the Ruddy Bros. are familiarly known about the stockyards—for they rely on their own judgment and do nearly all of their own live stock buying—are very popular with every one. They buy the best of beefs for beef, and the primeest canners for canning purposes. They have done their good share towards upholding and upbuilding the good name of Kansas City as a live stock and as a packing center. They are building up a good city trade among a good class of customers, and, while every one is watching their busy career with intense admiration and personal interest, every one seems to wish "Jack" and "Tom" Ruddy the biggest kind of success under their corporate name of Ruddy Bros.

These men jumped into a busy bunch in a hustling center, kicked out a place big enough to stand on, put their shoulders to the wheel, and are now pushing out Ruddy Bros.' business in every department to a solid and a growing trade. Their new big buildings and other improvements are but the just fruits of their indomitable pluck, perseverance and push, backed by the highest business integrity and the soundest of business methods. They are a beacon light to the adventurous business spirit of any honorable young man, and they have hewn a track which will always blaze the course of their creditable career and the just repute of their factory products.

Hides and Skins

CHICAGO.

Sales aggregating 100,000 hides were made from the four markets during the past week. These sales included everything excepting native cows and bulls, the principal operator being the United States Leather Company. While the packers have gained more or less courage from this substantial cleaning up, it is doubtful whether they will attempt to mark up values, as the leather situation will hardly be less propitious than it is. We quote:

NATIVE STEERS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, moved to the number of more than 20,000 of the last three months' salting for 10½¢, which price represents the present market.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 50 lbs. and up, sold to the number of about 20,000 at 9½¢. Some holders now demand 10¢ for late hides, though the generous supply would lead to the supposition that a bid of reasonable size at the inside figure would be reasonably considered.

COLORADO STEERS sold in substantial quantity at 9½¢. Some holders demand 9¼¢, and in view of the value their stand is not considered unwarranted.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS moved to the number of 5,000 at 11¢. About 27,000 lights went for less money. Despite these sales, there is still a considerable quantity of stock on hand.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, sold in moderate quantity at 10¢. Lights are not the subject of much interest, though one car of June hides went for 10¢.

BRANDED COWS moved to the number of 12,000 at 9½¢, and there are more offering at the same figure.

NATIVE BULLS are a rather indifferent feature, and are available at 9¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market is in an apathetic condition, and values are an easy tendency. Tanners apparently have no incentive to buy, and for that matter, dealers have comparatively little stock to offer for prompt shipment. It is thought that the latter would be susceptible to concession if tanners were inclined to bid. We quote:

No. 1 BUTT HIDES, free of brands and grubs, 40 to 60 lbs., at 8½¢, and No. 2 a cent less. There is now a question as whether these prices can be sustained, as buffs have moved at other points at a fractionally smaller price.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., are not being very eagerly taken at 8½¢@7½¢ for 1s and 2s.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, have practically been cleaned up at 8½¢@7½¢ for the two selections.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are not in generous supply, and are well sustained at 7½¢ flat. Light weights demand less money.

NATIVE BULLS have moved in a small way at 7¢ flat, which is about all that can be obtained for them, despite the fact that some dealers demand more.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are not in active request, and 9½¢ is all that can be obtained for country skins.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lbs., offer at 9¢@9¼¢. They are not an active factor.

DEACONS are an indifferent factor at from 50¢ to 70¢.

SLUNKS 25¢.

HORSEHIDES.—\$3 is about the best price

that these demand, though some holders are holding out for 25¢ more.

SHEEPSKINS.—The packer market has advanced, and one packer has moved his entire August take-off of lambs and shearlings at a good price. We quote:

COUNTRY PELTS \$1.10@1.20.
COUNTRY SHEARLINGS 42¢@45¢.
PACKER LAMBS 80¢@85¢.
COUNTRY LAMBS 50¢@60¢.
PACKER SHEARLINGS 42¢@45¢.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The sales during the past week of some 60 to 70,000 hides by three of the packers to the large tanning concern has in a measure made the packers feel more confident of the situation, and more determined to hold for the ¼ advance in prices. Decidedly it was a surprise to see branded cows sell at 9½¢, and that in the face of a large and increasing slaughter, for in most of the packinghouses in this city the slaughter runs to about one-half branded cows. There is no doubt therefore of the packers scoring the ¼ per pound that they expect to receive for the hides. The quarantine run is probably fully on us. The receipts in Kansas City are larger than for several years past—it would look as if there would be no lack of light and extreme Texas. Lights were sold at 9¼¢ to 10¢. Extremes, 9¼¢ to 9½¢. Some Colorados have sold at 9¼¢, others reported as sold at 9½¢. Heavy Texas sold in a small way at 11¢. Most of the tanners ideas however 10½¢ to 10¾¢. The present slaughter of native steers somewhat desirable on account of the large per cent. of lights. Holders of the earlier native steers are still very confident that they will not have to sacrifice their holdings as they once anticipated. There is decidedly an all round stronger and better tone to the market than any time for the last six weeks. The packers, however, who were, and are, free sellers have decidedly nothing to regret. Light native cows of late slaughter have been cleaned up pretty well, and the holders of the earlier stock think they can see an advance of even ¼ in their earlier holdings. Bulls and spready steers are very quiet indeed. The dealers who formerly dealt in this class of stock seem to be more than cautious—and the present slaughter is about as good as any of the year.

SHEEPSKINS.—It is the same story to repeat—the packers have no trouble in disposing of them, the shearing stock being in good demand. So far the sales seem to have been of much satisfaction to the packers.

BOSTON.

The outside price which has been obtained for buffs is 8½¢, so brokers are now willing to accept bids fractionally below this figure. Offerings are fully adequate to the demand, though supplies are not uncomfortably large. New Englands have fallen off in request, and have receded fractionally for certain qualities. It is plain that tanners, in anticipation of a higher market, laid in a considerable supply a few weeks ago. The market, taken as a whole, shows a weaker form than for some time past. There is a somewhat better demand for calfskins, despite the fact that tanners are fairly well supplied. Sheepskin tanners are practically out of the market, as they claim that the raw material is proportionally higher than the finished stock, and that consequently there is no incentive to purchase.

PHILADELPHIA.

Traffic is very limited, and the outlook for holders far from encouraging. The appended prices are practically nominal, though it is generally conceded that holders will accept the latter with cheerful alacrity. It is rather doubtful if the present schedule can be maintained.

CITY STEERS $8\frac{1}{2}$ @9c.

CITY COWS $8\frac{1}{2}$ @8c.

COUNTRY STEERS $8\frac{1}{2}$ @8c.

COUNTRY COWS $7\frac{1}{2}$ @8c.

COUNTRY BULLS $6\frac{1}{2}$ @7c.

CALFSKINS dull and low.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is well sold up.

NEW YORK.

The offerings are very light, as the recent sales cleaned up the market fairly well. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS 9c.

CITY COWS $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c.

NATIVE BULLS $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c.

HORSEHIDES $\$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3.25 .

SUMMARY.

The present situation in the Chicago packer market is characterized by a general cleaning up which has occurred since our last report, and which has tended to deplete accumulation. The recent sales included all of the different varieties excepting native cows and bulls. The principal operator was the U. S. Leather Company, and their purchases probably represented 60,000 hides. The packers naturally derived some encouragement from the late sales, though it is doubtful if even their sanguine dispositions suggested an advance in the face of the impaired leather situation. At this writing there seems to be but few tanning firms, operating independently, whose needs would impel them to enter the market for extensive purchase, as the call for leather of all varieties is about as unsatisfactory as possible. The country market has been adversely affected by this same influence, and is suffering from the indifference that tanners in their capacity as hide buyers are showing. It is probable that the anxiety of dealers to move their holdings would lead them to part not only with what they may have on hand, but to contract somewhat ahead, at the ruling figure. It is doubtful, however, if they have the opportunity to do so. Boston tanners are very coy, and their views are not above $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{4}$ c for the two selections. They have no difficulty in securing what they want at the prices mentioned, though stocks are not burdensome. Tanners have been free buyers, and are fairly well supplied. The Philadelphia market is virtually stagnant, and the Quaker tanner might justly appropriate the

words of Mr. Pecksniff and say "a holy calm pervades me." The New York market had been fairly well cleaned up by recent sales, so that the offerings from that center are not excessive. The situation, as a whole, is not especially encouraging, either for tanner or packer, as the prosperity of the one is naturally contingent on that of the other.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, $10\frac{1}{4}$ c; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lbs. and up, $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ 10 c; Colorado steers, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c; No. 1 Texas steers, 11c; No. 1 native cows, 10c; under 55 lbs., 10c; branded cows, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; native bulls 9c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., $8\frac{3}{4}$ c; No. 2, $7\frac{3}{4}$ c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., $8\frac{3}{4}$ c; branded steers and cows, $7\frac{3}{4}$ c flat; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c; native bulls, 7c flat; calfskins, for No. 1, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; kips, for No. 1, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{1}{4}$ c; deacons, $50\frac{1}{2}$ @ 70 c; slunks, 25c; horsehides $\$3\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3.25 ; packer shearlings $42\frac{1}{2}$ @ 45 c; country pelts, $\$1.10$ @ 1.20 ; country shearlings, $42\frac{1}{2}$ @ 45 c; packer lambs $80\frac{1}{2}$ @ 85 c; country lambs $50\frac{1}{2}$ @ 60 c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{4}$ c; New England hides, $8\frac{3}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9 c; country cows, $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 c; country bulls, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; butt-branded steers, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c; side-branded steers, 9c; city cows, $9\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9\frac{3}{4}$ c; native bulls, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c; calfskins (see page 37); horsehides, $\$2\frac{1}{2}$ @ 3.25 .

HIDELETS.

Richard Patzowsky, for many years superintendent of the Wilmington plant of F. Bloomingthal, is no longer associated with that concern.

Rowan & Sinkans' tannery at Southampton, Ont., Canada, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, about $\$140,000$. Insurance, about $\$85,000$. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Loescher tannery at Muskegon, Mich., has lost five of its group of buildings by fire. Extent of damage about $\$45,000$.

T. Conrad, of the Conrad Tanning Company, Louisville, Ky., passed through New York last week.

The Newark patent leather concern of Geo. Stengel has been incorporated with an authorized capital of $\$125,000$. The incorporators

are P. J. Canns, F. Stengel, W. Stengel and H. Stengel.

A. M. Abbott, the Boston leather dealer, is said to be financially embarrassed.

The annual outing of the Boston leather associates occurred last Thursday, and consisted of a dinner and a sail through Boston harbor.

A cablegram, received here last Wednesday, announced that a gold medal had been awarded to Oscar Scherer & Bro., for the general excellence of their leather now on exhibition at the Paris Exposition.

MANY SPECIAL TYPES OF BLOWERS.

An interesting study in methods of publicity and promotion is presented by the progress of the B. F. Sturtevant Co., of Boston, Mass., during the past few years. This company, devoting itself principally to the manufacture of blowers, has gradually evolved many special types designed for specific uses. It has not been deemed sufficient to merely advertise these types, but exhaustive study has been made of the conditions and best methods of application. Special treatises have been prepared upon these subjects, purely educational articles regarding them have appeared in the technical press, and special illustrated lectures have been delivered before technical schools and societies. Some of these lectures, devoid of all reference to the B. F. Sturtevant Co. have been published for free distribution with gratifying results. Among recent publications are lectures by Walter B. Snow, of the engineering staff, entitled "The Influence of Mechanical Draft Upon the Ultimate Efficiency of Steam Boilers," "Mechanical Ventilation and Heating by a Forced Circulation of Warm Air," and "The Application of Mechanical Draft to Stationary Boilers." Any one of these publications will be sent upon request.

At several of the leading English shows this year electric cattle feeders have been on exhibition. This machine contains the feed, and is so arranged that at a stated hour, as desired, a bell is rung and a stated quantity of food is deposited in the box where the animal may get it. In this way the services of an attendant are dispensed with altogether, and it is hoped that the scarcity of help in Great Britain may thus be overcome.

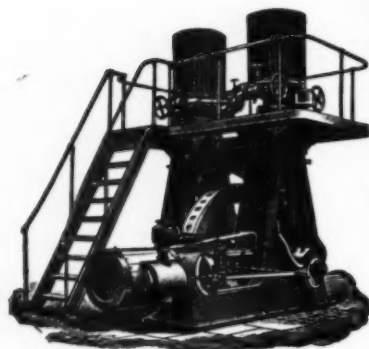
Arrangements are now being made for the holding next February of a large fat stock and breeding cattle show at Fort Worth in connection with the meeting of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, to be held there in that month.

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The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.
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An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
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COW HIDES, CALFSKINS
and HORSE HIDES

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For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes;
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REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons,
Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing
and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.
Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

George M. Brill, M.E.,
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THE COOPER SYSTEMS.—Gravity Brine Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air Circulation, and Process Preventing the Formation of Frost on Refrigerating Surfaces.

—Only the exercise of the greatest care enables those engaged in the frozen meat trade between the colonies and Great Britain to avoid a large wastage of material, as there is a great liability to loss when stringent measures are not taken in carrying out the refrigerating process in its most minute details. The animals intended to be frozen are slaughtered and dressed over night, and the freezing process begins next morning before the heat of the day sets in. When thoroughly

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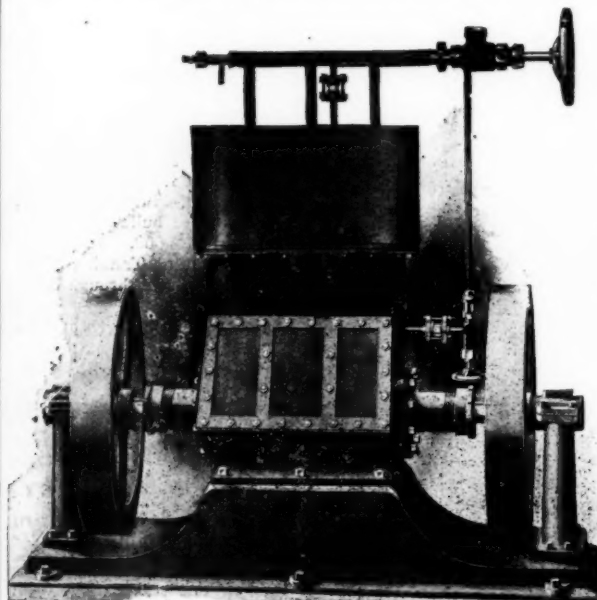
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**One to Thirty
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frozen the carcasses are enveloped in wrappers and then stacked. A minimum of two days is allowed for freezing sheep, and four or five days for beef, but the general practice is to allow a longer time for freezing in both cases. This season there have been numerous complaints about "bone taint" in the frozen carcasses offered for sale in the leading British centers of consumption.—Farm, Field and Fireside, London, Eng.

—A German engineer at Buenos Ayres, says a correspondent at that place, has a new invention whereby newly-killed meat-bones, and marrow may be kept perfectly fresh and suc-

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culent for an indefinite period. Recently several bullocks and sheep were killed and put into sterilized air produced by the inventor's apparatus, and were duly sealed by the Minister of Agriculture. About a month later the Minister and witnesses opened the sealed deposit, and found all the meat in as perfect condition as though first slaughtered. The persons interested will show their experiment in London, Eng., and form a company.

Ice and Refrigeration

—The Hygeia Ice Company of Geneva, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$5,000. Directors: C. B. Dorsey, Bernard Borgman and Edward Higgins, of Geneva, N. Y.

—The Cassadaga Lake Ice Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital of \$20,000. Directors: W. L. Markham, C. E. Markham and K. B. MacDonald, of Buffalo.

—The Saginaw (Mich.) Produce & Cold Storage Co., held open house last week at its plant corner Monroe and Niagara streets. The company provided a lunch which included the various kinds of cheese handled by it.

—Many dairymen met in Dundee, Ill., last week and took final action in regard to organizing a permanent dairymen's association. Their idea is to build a creamery. Considerable stock has already been subscribed for.

—The Sanford Dairy Company, Jersey City, has been incorporated to deal in condensed and preserved milk, with a capital of \$100,000, by E. B. Sanford, I. S. Smith, both of Warwick; W. H. Corey, of Jersey City, and Cerveles & Corey, attorneys, Jersey City.

—President Hugo Schienk, of the recently destroyed St. Paul (Minn.) Cold Storage Company, says that he is interested in a large cold storage enterprise, the building of which will be up and ready for operation in about a year. The old plant was destroyed about two weeks ago.

—The Federation Trades' Council of Reading, Pa., launched a scheme on Sunday to

build an ice factory and cold storage plant at that place. Its purpose is to fight the local ice combine. The members are now industriously at work raising the required \$30,000 for the purpose of building, etc.

The New York Ice and Coal Company, of Baltimore, Md., for dealing in ice, coal and wood and conducting the cold-storage business has been incorporated by John P. Brandau, Christian Brandau, Adam Brandau, Harry B. Cook and Joseph Henry Conway. The capital stock is \$50,000, divided into 2,000 shares of \$25 each.

—Mr. Norton, of the International Ice Company, which has placed Cincinnati ice on the market in Baltimore, Md., was in conference in the latter city last week with builders of ice plants. The proposed new plant in the Oriole city is to have a capacity of from 100 to 150 tons of ice per day, and is to have a number of new features. The award will probably be made within two weeks, and the work of construction will be pushed.

—The Westerly & Watch Hill Ice Company has filed articles of incorporation with \$20,000 capital with the Secretary of State at Providence, R. I. The incorporators are Tristram D. Babcock, George W. Woodward and Thomas McKenzie. The purposes of the company are to manufacture and deal in artificial and natural ice, distilled water, and to run a cold storage plant, and to engage in other forms of business incident to such an establishment. The plant is to be located at Westerly, R. I.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

A trial shipment from Buenos Ayres is being made by the steamer Southern Cross, of fresh meat preserved by sterilizing air in a special chamber. It is stated that the Argentine Government and stockbreeders attach enormous importance to this new discovery.

A Buenos Ayres telegram says that the steamer Pampa, from Havre, France, having on board 50 bulls, suffering from foot and mouth disease, was not allowed by the Argentine authorities to land her cargo, and is considering the question of prohibiting the importation of French cattle.

The London (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce has been informed by the French Consul-General in London that certificates for American and Canadian hams will be viséd henceforth on condition of their being accompanied by a sanitary certificate, which latter can be taken out under declaration on oath before the Lord Mayor.

The German meat inspection law, which received the Imperial signature on June 3, was promulgated on July 11. The date at which it comes into force has yet to be determined by the Emperor and the Federal Council. The British Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin states that those sections of the Act which concern the institution of working arrangements for inspection were to come into force within a fortnight from July 11, but that the actual application of the law, in whole or in part, will depend upon a subsequent Imperial Decree coupled with the consent of the Bundesrath. The Act was published in the German Official Gazette of July 11.

The great cattle trade steamer Pontos launched on July 12 from the yard of J. Priestman & Co., England, for A. C. De Freitas & Co., of Hamburg, is said to be the largest vessel of her type ever constructed. She is intended for the Canadian and Argentine

P & B PAPERS.

"AFTER EIGHT YEARS!"

says Waco (Tex.) Refrigerating & C. S. Co., referring to a wall recently torn down in which P. & B. GIANT INSULATING PAPER had been placed 8 years before, "the paper was found to be in as good condition as when first put in." This is a record that can't be approached by any of P. & B.'s many imitators. Moisture-resisting, containing no tar, no imitation rope stock, ground wood or any other short-lived material, IT MUST LAST! No wonder the prominent refrigerating architects and cold storage experts have adopted it!

THE STANDARD PAINT COMPANY

189 Fifth Avenue, Chicago

83-85 John St., New York

48 North 4th St., Philadelphia



COLD MEAT BOXES WITHOUT ICE.

A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.,

229-231 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINES.

We make a specialty of installing refrigerating plants in meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all kinds of storage houses. Write us for estimates before buying.

CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

tine cattle trade. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 445 feet; breadth, extreme, 54 feet; depth, moulded (shelter deck), 38 feet, 11 in., having a total displacement of over 13,000 tons. A cellular double bottom right fore and aft, together with the after peak provides for about 1,200 tons of water ballast. On the upper and shelter decks there will be accommodation for about 970 head of cattle, with pens for 1,600 sheep above cattle on shelter deck fore and aft. Electric light will be fitted throughout, also several electrically driven fans; these, as auxiliaries to side scuttles and ordinary ventilators, will ensure a most satisfactory system of ventilation to cattle decks.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to August 1—	1900.	1899.
Chicago	2,660,000	2,795,000
Kansas City	1,240,000	1,155,000
Omaha	975,000	1,005,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	742,000	625,000
St. Louis	650,000	625,000
Indianapolis	484,500	506,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	127,000	145,000
Cudahy, Wis.	222,000	224,000
Cincinnati	245,000	258,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	250,000	270,000
Cedar Rapids	192,600	161,000
Sioux City, Iowa	324,000	204,000
St. Paul, Minn.	200,000	151,000
Louisville, Ky.	138,000	172,000
Cleveland, Ohio	210,000	185,000
Wichita, Kan.	62,000	48,000
Marshalltown, Iowa	47,300	45,000
Bloomington, Ill.	42,400	39,400

—Price Current.

PENCIL VS. PEN AND INK POT.

One day just after the editor of a great daily paper had mislaid his Dixon "American Graphite," and been obliged to use a pen again, he sat down and wrote as follows:

"The form of the stylus or steel pen changes, and the pigment and its vehicle vary, but this otherwise enlightened and lucky generation is as much the slave and the victim of the ink pot with its nasty contents, as was the mediaeval monk, the Roman, or the Greek, or the Egyptian under the first dynasty, or the Chinamen of the time of Lien-Hwang, the Celestial.

"How many million lifetime units of muscular and nervous energy have been expended unnecessarily in the mere act of stretching the hand over to the ink-stand to dip the pen in this black liquid, relic of primeval barbarism? How many precious souls have been sent to perdition in consequence of the emotional upheaval over the besmeared fingers, the blot on the fair page of parchment, the ink-bottle upset by the office cat! No wonder Martin Luther hurled his ink-pot at the devil; that utensil fairly belongs to sheol.

"Away with pen and ink-pot, and even the fountain pen! My kingdom for a lead pencil!"

The exports of hides from San Juan del Norte (Greytown), Nicaragua, to the United States, from June 30, 1898, to June 30, 1899, were valued at \$389,910; of skins, \$56,690. To Europe, hides, value \$84,618; skins, \$5,128. Imports into San Juan del Norte from the United States: Provisions, value \$16,644; canned goods, \$12,826; candles, \$18; soap, \$1,979. From England: Provisions, none; canned goods, \$2,555; candles, \$605; soap, \$4,860. From Germany: Provisions, none; canned goods, \$413; candles, none; soap, \$423. Among the principal articles of import at Bluefields are lard, pork, beef, salt and canned meats.

Texas has 135 oil mills and there are more being built.

PIPE COVERINGS Steam and Brine.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren St., New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat, on the 1st inst., to which are added estimate of the former year, and stocks in cities named:

	Aug. 1, 1900.	Aug. 1, 1899.
Liverpool and Manchester	24,000	54,000
Other British ports	6,000	7,500
Hamburg	12,500	22,500
Bremen	3,000	3,000
Berlin	2,000	2,500
Baltic ports	6,500	8,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Mannheim	3,000	2,500
Antwerp	6,000	7,000
French ports	4,000	4,500
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	68,000	113,000
Afloat for Europe	42,000	65,000
Total in Europe and afloat	110,000	178,000
Chicago prime steam	117,718	220,983
Chicago other kind	29,936	9,430
East St. Louis	10,200	15,000
Kansas City	11,933	25,721
Omaha	5,492	4,190
New York	8,074	17,069
Total tierces	284,353	470,393

Stocks of Provisions in South St. Joseph.

The following shows the stock of provisions in South St. Joseph at close of business July 31, 1900, as officially reported to "The Stock Yards Daily Journal":

	July 31, 1900.	July 31, 1899.
Mess pork (new) made since Oct. 1, 1899, bbls.	.....	.....
Mess pork (old) made before Oct. 1, 1899, bbls.	.....	.....
Irregular mess pork, bbls.	.....	466
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	171	185
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces made since Oct. 1, 1899, tcs.	1,263	10,269
P. S. lard made from Oct. 1, 1898, to Oct. 1, 1899, tcs.	.....	.....
P. S. lard made previous to Oct. 1, 1898, tcs.	.....	.....
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	.....	.....
Short rib middles and rough or backbone — Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, 1899, lbs.	5,434,847	3,116,004
Short rib middles and rough or backbone — Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, lbs.	.....	.....
Short clear middles, lbs.	3,323,996	5,198,776
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, 1899, lbs.	1,320,103	6,331,491
Extra short clear middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1899, lbs.	.....	.....
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	31,215	850,006
Long clear middles, lbs.	31,400	44,200
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,276,288	650,424
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	6,641,784	3,896,218
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	246,851	132,983
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	2,358,100	4,388,145
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	2,067,457	1,765,531
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	1,207,311	526,601
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	191,610	127,316
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	872,806	695,429
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	3,397,782	2,286,582

DRAWBACK ON PRESERVATIVE.

The following decision has been rendered by the U. S. Treasury Department: Treasury Department, July 31, 1900.

Sir: The provisions of Department letter dated September 27, 1897, pertaining to allowance of drawback on certain brands of Preservative, manufactured by the Preservative Manufacturing Company, of New York city, are hereby extended to cover other brands, manufactured by the said company, when exported.

Prior to liquidation, the company must file with your office a sworn statement showing the processes of manufacture and the percentages of the several ingredients used in the manufacture of each kind of brand of Preservative exported.

Respectfully,

H. A. Taylor,
Assistant Secretary.
Collector of Customs, New York, N. Y.

Stocks of Provisions in Milwaukee On July 31, 1900.

	July 31, 1900.	July 31, 1899.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.	4,505	9,348½
Mess pork, winter packed (old), bbls.	.....	163
Mess pork, winter packed bbls.	.....	25
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	3,697	4,649½
Prime steam lard, contract, tierces	7,599	8,219
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	1,646	1,406
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,090,931	1,871,497
Short clear middles, lbs.	9,120	1,322,175
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	1,289,442	1,273,738
Extra short rib mid's, lbs.	978,919	.....
Long clear middles, lbs.	61,625	145,337
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	235,727	206,548
Sweet pickled should's, lbs.	448,050	207,240
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	4,171,744	3,412,234
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	1,784,583	2,529,643
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	472,810	369,700
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	1,111,170	902,422
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	.....	.....
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	432,500	560,000
	4,675,547	4,462,007

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Aug. 4, 1900, are as follows:

	Week Aug. 4, 1900.	Week Aug. 5, 1899.	Nov. 1, 1899, to Aug. 4, 1900.
U. Kingdom	1,013	1,237	49,951
Continent	350	954	28,592
S. & C. Am.	551	266	18,646
West Indies	823	2,036	79,295
Br. No. Am. Colonies	107	71	6,930
Other countries	20	41	1,368
Totals	2,873	4,605	184,782

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

U. Kingdom	14,763,154	16,901,399	531,599,506
Continent	1,726,120	2,877,506	82,126,029
S. & C. Am.	92,425	40,250	3,837,005
West Indies	254,525	365,800	10,017,949
Br. No. Am. Colonies	.....	3,000	57,450
Other countries	8,000	15,500	768,900
Totals	16,844,224	20,203,455	628,406,839

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom	3,149,450	6,969,779	207,948,497
Continent	4,552,461	6,551,329	245,552,207
S. & C. Am.	361,000	417,225	16,559,065
West Indies	530,500	658,450	22,690,435
Br. No. Am. Colonies	.....	.....	155,689
Other countries	30,000	82,080	2,381,280
Totals	8,623,471	14,678,863	495,288,113

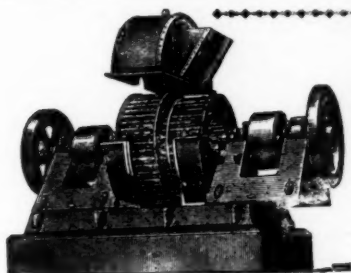
Recapitulation of week's exports ending Aug. 4, 1900:

From	Pork, Bbls.	Bacon and Hams, Lbs.	Lard, Lbs.
New York	2,367	7,101,575	4,098,590
Boston	80	4,136,625	952,175
Portland, Me.	.....	26,250	.....
Philadelphia	378	1,952,065	267,850
Baltimore	.....	182,360	1,969,373
Norfolk	.....	.....	.....
N'port News	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	48	230,250	439,000
Montreal	.....	3,215,044	898,583
St. John, N.B.	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,873	16,844,224	8,623,471

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1899, to Aug. 4, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1898, to Aug. 5, 1899.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	36,956,400	45,734,000	8,777,600
Bacon & ham, lbs.	628,406,839	711,194,887	82,788,048
Lard, lbs.	495,288,113	553,741,993	58,453,880

Two large shipments of Cross oil filters were made by the Burt Manufacturing Company of Akron, Ohio, to France during the month of July, as the direct result of their exhibit at the Paris Exposition.



Stedman Foundry & Machine Works,

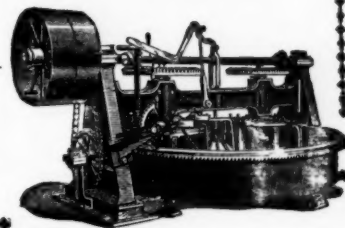
AURORA, IND.

OUR MACHINERY IS UP-TO-DATE, DURABLE AND SUBSTANTIAL IN CONSTRUCTION.....

Several years of practical experience have enabled us to find out the wants of the Trade, and we are now prepared to offer the Trade a complete line of machinery for the manufacture of Fertilizers—complete plants a specialty.

WE MAKE

Disintegrators, Screens, Mixers, Elevators, Double Mixers, Crushing Rolls, Rock and Bone Crushers, Hammer Pulverizers, Rock Pulverizers.



PATENTS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON.

- 654,329. COMBINED SCALE AND WAGON. George Schneider, Baltimore, Md., assignor of two-thirds to Leon Terradini and Hess Greenbaum, same place. Filed October 21, 1899. Serial No. 734,307.
- 654,395. ABSORPTION REFRIGERATING APPARATUS. N. H. Hiller, Carbondale, Pa., and Henry Forrance, Jr., Tenafly, N. J. Filed August 31, 1898. Serial No. 689,938.
- 654,529. PROCESS OF EXTRACTING GREASE FROM WOOL. Walter Erben, Philadelphia, Pa.; original application filed January 29, 1900. Serial No. 3,223. Divided and this application filed May 14, 1900. Serial No. 16,623.
- 654,530. APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTING GREASE FROM WOOL. Walter Erben, Philadelphia, Pa. Original application filed April 26, 1898. Serial No. 678,874. Divided and this application filed May 14, 1900. Serial No. 16,624.
- 654,563. PROCESS OF PRESERVING MEATS. Fred W. Bright, Kansas City, Kan.; assignor to the Armour Packing Co.; same place. Filed April 14, 1900. Serial No. 12,788.

- 654,576. ICE MAKING APPARATUS. George H. Abrams, New York, N. Y. Filed April 14, 1896. Serial No. 587,514.
- 654,577. REFRIGERATING MACHINE. George H. Abrams, New York, N. Y. Filed May 9, 1896. Serial No. 590,805.
- 654,578. REFRIGERATING APPARATUS. George H. Abrams, New York, N. Y. Filed June 27, 1896. Serial No. 597,167.
- 654,667. PROCESS FOR MAKING BORAN. John L. Novarine, New York, N. Y. Filed September 27, 1899. Serial No. 731,881.
- 654,740. SOAP. Herman J. Lease, Madisonville, Ohio, assignor to Lizzie Moore Lease, same place. Filed October 28, 1898. Serial No. 694,847.
- 654,789. REFRIGERATING MACHINE. Daniel McGill, Wellington, New Zealand, and Frederick W. Tannett Walker, Leeds, England. Filed January 31, 1899. Serial No. 704,006.
- 654,885. PROCESS OF CURING MEATS. Hugh J. Finn, Kansas City, Mo. Filed September 8, 1899. Serial No. 729,841.
- 654,899. CHURN. James A. Kernodle, Burlington, N. C., assignor of one-half to S. M. Hornaday, same place. Filed May 19, 1900. Serial No. 17,255.
- 654,929. APPARATUS FOR CUTTING

- GLUE. Carl Wolff, New York, N. Y. Filed November 17, 1899. Serial No. 737,318.
- 655,009. CHURN. Charles Raw, Graytown, Ohio. Filed December 22, 1898. Serial No. 699,990.
- 655,000. PROCESS FOR MAKING NON-COAGULABLE ALBUMINOIDS. Alexander Classen, Aix la Chapelle, Germany. Filed April 25, 1898. Serial No. 678,765.
- 655,103. PACKING BARREL, KEG OR TIERCE. George F. McKeever, Alleghany, Pa., assignor of two-thirds to Frederick Barker and James McKeever, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa. Filed March 9, 1900. Serial No. 7,953.
- 655,120. COMPRESSOR FOR REFRIGERATING MACHINES. Heinrich Renno, Hoerde, Germany. Filed February 2, 1900. Serial No. 3,732.
- 655,147. COMPUTING ATTACHMENT FOR SCALES. Allen De Vilbiss, Jr., Toledo, Ohio. Filed November 21, 1899. Serial No. 737,770.

* The Hardy Packing Company, of Chicago, has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital, to do a packing and provision business, and to manufacture fertilizers. The incorporators are William F. Skidmore, Samuel L. Hanks and E. J. Skidmore.

HERMAN BRAND, DEALER IN FAT, CALFSKINS, SUET and BONES

443 East 57th St., New York.

Wagons visit all parts of the City. Country orders Solicited.



\$6.95 to \$99.75

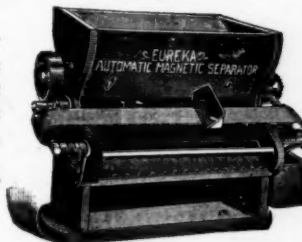
At from \$6.95 for a 100-pound house safe to \$99.75 for a very large double outside and double inside door bank or public office safe, we sell the HIGHEST GRADE FIREPROOF COMBINATIONS LOCK SAFE MADE, letter your own or firm name on, and ship to anyone any place in the United States, payable after received. For \$23.95 we sell a good fine safe for any store, office, factory, shop or hotel. We will save you more than one-half in price. For full particulars, etc., cut this notice out and mail to us. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

A Five Dollar Safe AT PRODUCE EXCHANGE VAULTS, NEW YORK CITY,

Will hold a large number of Deeds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stocks and other valuable papers.
Inspection Invited.

"EUREKA" SPECIAL MAGNETIC SEPARATOR.

The only thoroughly reliable Machine for the Purpose of Extracting Metallic Particles, such as Iron, Nails, Wire, etc., from Phosphate, Grain, Rubber and other similar materials.



IT WILL
PAY FOR ITSELF
IN A
SHORT TIME.

THE S. HOWES COMPANY, EUREKA WORKS,

Established 1856.

Silver Creek, N. Y., U. S. A.

New York Markets

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverp'l.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	per ton.	per ton.	per 100 lb.
Oil cake	15/	15/	18
Bacon	15/	22/6	22
Lard, tierces	15/	22/6	22
Cheese	22/6	30/	2 M.
Butter	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow	15/	22/6	22
Beef, per tierce	3/	4/6	22
Pork, per bbl.	2/3	3/3	22

Direct port U. K. or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, August 3/4. Cork for orders, August 4/1 1/2.

LIVE CATTLE.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUG. 4.

	Beeves.	Cows.	C'lva.	Sh'p.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,021	1	1,474	40,688	10,188
Sixtieth St.	3,646	231	6,310	3,543	
Fortieth St.					13,484
W. St. R. R.	3,354	61		451	
L'high Valley	1,780				3,224
Balt. & Ohio				4,751	
Weehawken	300				
Scattering	370		88	72	

Totals.....12,080 233 7,872 49,505 26,896
Totals last wk. 11,492 223 9,085 40,961 21,863

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO AUG. 4.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Nelson Morris	300		4,500
Armour & Co.			4,500
Swift and Company			4,500
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	1,105		1,038
J. Shamberg & Son	955		
W. W. Brauer Company	340		
G. H. Hammond Company			1,750
W. A. Sherman	340		
Miscellaneous	86	55	

Totals exports	3,371	55	18,298
Total exports last week	3,942		18,823
Boston exports this week	2,786	2,000	17,927
Philadelphia exports this wk	304		1,200
Portland exports this week	461		
N'port News exports this wk.	700		
Montreal exports this week	5,272	2,192	
To London	4,487	1,435	5,207
To Liverpool	5,163	1,300	32,158
To Glasgow	1,322		
To Hull	200		
To Bristol	448		
To Manchester	635	1,257	
To Newcastle	543		
To Bermuda and West Indies	86	55	

Totals all ports.....12,894 4,247 37,425
Totals to all ports last week. 11,833 5,671 25,570

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	.....\$5.60 a	\$6.00
Medium to fair native steers	.....5.20 a	5.55
Common and ordinary native steers	.....4.30 a	5.15
Oxen and stags	.....2.50 a	5.10
Bulls and dry cows	.....2.00 a	4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago	.....5.45 a	5.75

LIVE CALVES.

The market has been somewhat lively during the past week, but prices have remained the same. The incoming of live stock is particularly dull, there being not over 3,700 calves on an average coming into New York and Jersey. We quote:

Live veal calves, a few selected	.....7 1/2
Live veal calves, prime, per lb.	.....7 a 7 1/2
Live veal calves, common to good, per lb.	.....4 a 4 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

The demand for live hogs was fair throughout the week, with prices ruling higher. The receipts nevertheless were light, which will continue for a short while. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	.....5.80 a
Hogs, heavy	.....5.80 a 5.85
Hogs, light to medium	.....5.80 a 5.90
Pigs	.....6.00 a 6.05
Roughs	.....4.80 a 5.00

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO.—10c. lower: \$4.90@5.45; left 5.395 Yorkers, \$5.45.

CINCINNATI.—Steady: \$4.65@5.50.

ST. LOUIS.—5c lower: \$5.20@5.47 1/2.

OMAHA.—Opens 5c to 10c lower: \$5.00@5.15.

EAST BUFFALO.—10c to 15c lower: \$5.55@5.80.

LOUISVILLE.—Steady: 5c lower: \$5.15@5.45.

PITTSBURG.—Opened firm, closed dull, all except heavy, \$5.70@5.80; heavy, \$5.55.

KANSAS CITY.—Steady, 5c lower: \$5.20@5.35.

CLEVELAND.—Active, shade lower: med. \$5.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Slow: \$5.20@5.42 1/2.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The stock has been much lighter this week, with prices slightly higher. We quote:

Lambs, best	.....6.90 a 7.15
Lambs, fair	.....6.00 a 6.50
Common	.....5.00 a 5.50
Live sheep, prime	.....4.25 a 4.75
Live sheep, common to medium	.....3.00 a 3.50

LIVE POULTRY.

The demand is light, and the tone weak all around. Most of the ducks and geese are mixed with small and thin young and sell slowly, but prime heavy birds wanted and occasionally exceed quotations. Live pigeons dull, and turkeys slow. We quote:

Spring chickens, nearby and Western, large, per lb.	.....10 1/2 a
Spring chickens, other Western, per lb.	.....a 10
Spring chickens, Southern, per lb.	.....a 10
Fowls	.....a 10
Roosters, old, per lb.	.....a 6
Turkeys, per lb.	.....7 a 8
Ducks, Western, per pair	.....60 a 60
Geese, Western, per pair	.....75 a 1.00
Pigeons, per pair	.....15 a 20

DRESSED BEEF.

The market continues firm with prices a shade higher. We quote:

Choice native, heavy	.....8 1/2 a 8 1/2
Choice native, light	.....8 1/2 a 8 1/2
Common to fair native	.....8 a 8
Choice Western heavy	.....7 1/2 a 8
Choice Western light	.....7 1/2 a 7
Common to fair Texan	.....6 1/2 a 7
Good to choice heifers	.....7 1/2 a 8
Common to fair heifers	.....7 a 7 1/2
Choice cows	.....7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair cows	.....6 a 6 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags	.....7 a 7 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags	.....6 a 6 1/2
Fleshy Bologna bulls	.....6 a 6 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

Prices on dressed calves have remained the same since our last report, and the market is very dull. We quote:

Veals, city dressed, prime11 1/2
----------------------------	-------------

DRESSED HOGS.

There is a fair demand on the market this week for dressed hogs, prices are higher, and the demand is fair. Pigs are very scarce. We quote:

Hogs, heavy	.....7 1/2 a 7 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....a 7 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....a 7 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....a 7 1/2
Pigs	.....a 7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There has been some little improvement on the market for the past week, prices having advanced slightly and the market a little stronger. We quote:

Lambs, prime	.....10 1/2 a 11
Lambs, common to medium	.....9 1/2 a 10
Prime sheep	.....8 1/2 a 9
Medium	.....7 1/2 a 8
Ruck sheep	.....7 1/2 a 8

DRESSED POULTRY.

The demand is less active and the feeling easier with 10 1/2c about all that can be obtained for average best Western, while that is extreme for Southwestern. Western spring chickens have more calls for fancy large more particularly scalded, and prices a shade firmer. There are plenty of poor small chickens which are without a particle of improvement. Fancy large dry-picked sell fairly, but most offerings are of poor to medium grades, and very dull and weak. Western ducks undesirable. Eastern geese slow. Squabs plenty, dull and weak. Receipts last six days, 5,175 pkgs; previous six days, 4,591 pkgs. We quote:

Turkeys, hens, av. best	.....8 a 9
Turkeys, toms	.....a 7
Turkeys, poor	.....5 a 6

ICED.

Turkeys, hens, av. best	.....8 a 9
Turkeys, toms	.....a 7
Turkeys, poor	.....5 a 6

Broilers, Phila., selected, large	.....16 a
Broilers, Phila., mixed sizes	.....12 a 14
Broilers, Penn., per lb.	.....12 a 14
Broilers, Western and Southwestern, dry picked, 3 lbs. and over aver.	.....11 a 11 1/2
Broilers, Western and Southwestern, scalded, 4 lbs. and over average to pair, per lb.	.....10 a 10 1/2
Broilers, Western and Southwestern, under 3 lbs. average	.....8 a 9
Fowls, State and Pa., good to prime	.....10 1/2 a 11
Fowls, Western, scalded	.....10 a 10 1/2
Fowls, Western, dry-picked, average small	.....a 10 1/2
Fowls, Western, dry-picked, average large	.....a 10
Fowls, Southern and Southwestern, prime	.....10 a 10 1/2
Fowls, poor to good	.....8 a 9 1/2
Old roosters, per lb.	.....5 1/2 a
Geese, Eastern, spring, white, per lb.	.....13 a 14
Geese, Eastern, spring, dark, per lb.	.....10 a 11
Ducks, East. & L. I. Sp., per lb.	.....11 a 11 1/2
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	.....2.00 a
Squabs, mixed, per dozen	.....1.50 a 1.75

PROVISIONS.

Business is slow, with prospects of prices advancing. Western pork loins are scarce and there are hardly any to be found on the market. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	.....11 1/2 a 12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	.....11 1/2 a 12
Smoked hams, heavy	.....a 11
California hams, smoked, light	.....8 1/2 a 9
California hams, smoked, heavy	.....8 a 8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	.....12 a 12 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....11 1/2 a
Dried beef, extra	.....a 10 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	.....17 a 18
Smoked shoulders	.....8 a 8 1/2
Pickled bellies, light	.....10 a 10 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....9 a 9 1/2
Fresh pork loins, city	.....12 a 12 1/2
Fresh pork loins	.....11 1/2 a 12

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	7.50	-7.40
Pure refined lards for So. America.....	8.25	-8.10
Pure refined lard for Brazil (kago).....	9.40	-9.25
Compounds—Domestic		-
Export		-
Prime Western lards.....	7.25	-7.15
Prime city lards	6 1/2 a	6 3/4
Prime lard stearine	8 a	
Prime oleo stearine	7 1/2 a	7 1/2

FISH.

The market has been quite moderate during the past week, and the season for Eastern salmon is over. Vessels are bringing in small loads of bluefish, and few are caught along the Jersey coast. Weakfish are plenty. We quote:

Cod, heads off	.....4 a 5
Cod, heads on	.....3 a 4
Halibut, White	.....12 1/2 a 14
Halibut, Grey	.....8 a 10
Bluefish, small green	.....5 a 6
Bluefish, large, green	.....7 a 8
Eels, skinned	.....6 a 10
Eels, skin on	.....4 a 6
Salmon, Western	.....18 a 20
Loibsters, large	.....15 a 17
Loibsters, medium	.....12 1/2 a 14
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large	.....12 1/2 a 15
Mackerel, small	.....6 a 8
Mackerel, large, native	.....16 a 18
Mackerel, medium, native	.....6 a 8
Soft crabs, large	.....50 a 60
Weakfish, green	.....2 a 3
Sea bass, Eastern	.....6 a 8
Sea bass, Jersey	.....4 a 5
Haddock	.....3 1/2 a 4
Kingfish, native	.....18 a 20
Prawn	.....a 75
Porgies	.....3 a 4
Butterfish	.....5 a 6
Flukes	.....a 4
Green turtles	.....a 18

BUTTER.

Good trading was reported, quite a number of out of town orders in hand, and exporters were making some purchases. Between these varied demands, the fresh stock was taken care of in pretty good shape and values throughout were well sustained. Extra creamery was steady to firm at 20c; buyers found no fault with the price when the quality was strictly fancy and present indications point to a better clearance this week than was generally expected. Business in State dairy is light because of the small quantity available. Firsts are steady at 19 1/2c and fine imitation creamery steady. Receipts last six days, 48,563 pkgs; previous six days, 46,448 pkgs. We quote:

Creamery, extras, per lb.	.....20 a
Creamery, firsts	.....19 a 19 1/2
Creamery, seconds	.....18 a 18 1/2
Creamery, thirds	.....17 a 17 1/2
State dairy, half firkin tubs, fancy	.....a 10
State dairy, half firkin tubs, firsts	.....18 a
State dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	.....18 1/2 a 19
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	.....17 1/2 a 18
State dairy tubs, seconds	.....16 1/2 a 17
State dairy, tubs, thirds	.....15 1/2 a 16

Western, imitation creamery, extra.....	17½ a	18
Western, imitation creamery, firsts.....	16 a	16½
Western, imitation creamery, lower grades.....	15 a	15½
Western factory, June make, fancy.....	16 a	16½
Western factory, current pac., finest.....	15½ a	16
Western factory, seconds.....	15½ a	15½
Western factory, or dairy, lower grades.....	14 a	15
Renovated butter, fancy.....	17½ a	18
Renovated butter, common to prime.....	15 a	16½

CHEESE.

With prospective supplies moderate, and private foreign advices a little more encouraging, holders are firm and confident, especially on fancy colored. Large white is held fairly steady but has little inquiry. There appears to be a lull in the demand for small cheese, but fancy grades held with confidence. Skims in moderate supply and desirable grades steady. Receipts last six days, 39,846 boxes; previous six days, 37,781. We quote:

NEW.

State, full cream, white, large, fancy	9½ a	9½
State, full cream, white, large, good to choice	9¼ a	9¼
State, full cream, colored, large, fancy	9½ a	9½
State, full cream, colored, large, good to choice	9¼ a	9¼
State, full cream, large, poor to fair	8½ a	9¼
State, full cream, small, white, fancy	10¼ a	10¼
State, full cream, small, colored, fancy	10½ a	10½
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9¼ a	9¼
State, full cream, small, poor to fair	8½ a	9¼
State, light skims, large, choice	8¼ a	8½
State, light skims, small, choice	8½ a	8½
State, part skims, prime	6¾ a	7¼
State, part skims, fair to good	5¾ a	6¼
State, part skims, common	2 a	4
Full skims	2 a	2½

EGGS.

The demand for fine stock is moderate, nearly equal to current offerings, and prices for such are held steady; but medium grades such as sold last week at 12¢ to 12½¢ at mark are now selling in many instances at a reduction of fully ½¢. Anything that can be sold at 11¢ or below is picked up quickly, however. The quality of eggs is just as irregular as it has been at any time this season. Some of the marks that have been selected very closely show light loss, but the great bulk of shipments from all sections are showing many heated and hatched eggs. Our quotations for the various qualities represent as nearly as may be actual selling values. Receipts last six days, 52,893 cases; previous six days, 53,064 cases. We quote:

Penn. and State, average, prime, per doz.	16 a	17
Western, Northernly sections, choice	15 a	15½
Western and Southwestern, fair to good	14 a	15

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penn. fecy, mixed per doz.	14 a	17
State and Penn., good to prime	14 a	16
Western, closely selected, fancy	14 a	15
Western sections, good to choice	12½ a	13½
Western and Southwestern, fair to good	11 a	12
Western and Southwestern, inferior	10 a	10½
Western, candled, dirties, 30 doz. cs.	2.10 a	2.70
Western, uncandled, dirties, 30 doz. cases	2.10 a	2.55
Western, checks, average best, per 30 doz. cs.	1.80 a	2.10
Western culls inferior, 30 doz. cs.	1.20 a	1.50

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

The market has been quiet during the week, and fishing is better. As far as the demand for Ammonia is concerned, there is a slight lull in the business because fertilizer manufacturers are more busy shipping and preparing for autumn business. We quote:

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.50 a	\$20.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	24.00 a	24.50
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	1.75 a	1.82½
Nitrate of soda, to arrive.....	1.75 a	1.80
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.00 a	13.50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.15 a	2.20
Dried blood, West, high gr., fine ground.....	2.22½ a	2.27½
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	18.00 a	18.50
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50 a	15.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.00 a	14.50
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	13.00 a	13.50
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00 a	7.50
Azoline, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.10 a	2.20
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b., 2,000 lbs.....	10.50 a	11.25
Fish scrap, dried (at factory), 22-25 a.....	2.84 a	
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	2.84 a	
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....		2.87½

Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.72½ a	2.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.....	6.50 a	7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90 a	4.00
The same, dried.....	4.25 a	4.50
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.		
Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.70 a	8.95
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 a	10.65
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00 a	7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., future shipment.....	1.78 a	1.85
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.83 a	1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 40 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 40 per cent.).....	1.01 a	1.13
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	1.90½ a	2.8
Sylvinit, 24 a 36 per cent. per unit, S. P.....	36¼ a	.37

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 and 15 per cent., \$20.00@20.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10 per cent., \$19.00@19.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$17.50@18.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 6 and 20 per cent., \$13.00@13.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.67½@1.72½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.00 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.15@2.20 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore; dried fish, \$2.00 and 10 f. o. b. Baltimore; sulphate of ammonia, foreign, \$2.85@2.87½ c. i. f. New York and Baltimore; domestic, \$2.80 f. o. b. Boston; nitrate of soda, spot, New York, \$1.80.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 1.90-2c. for 60 pr. ct.	
76 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, 2c.-2.15c. for 60 pr. ct.	
60 pr. ct. Caustic Soda, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98 pr. ct. Powdered Caustic Soda, 3¼ to 3½ cts.	
58 pr. ct. Pure Alkali, 80c. to \$1 for 48 pr. ct.	
48 pr. ct. Soda Ash, \$1 to \$1.12½ per 100 lbs.	
Borax, 80 lb.	
Talc, 1¼-1½c. lb.	
Palm oil, 5¼-5½c. lb.	
Green olive oil, 60-65c. gallon.	
Yellow olive oil, 65-70c. gallon.	
Green olive oil foots, 6¼-6½c. lb.	
Cochin cocoanut oil, 6-6½c. lb.	
Ceylon cocoanut oil, 5½-6c. lb.	
Cottonseed oil, 35-37c. gallon.	
Rosin, M. \$2.60; N. \$2.85; W. G., \$3; W. W. \$3.20 per 280 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue.....	55 to 65c. a piece.
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 to 40c. a piece.
Sweet breads, veal.....	25 to 30c. a pair.
Sweet breads, beef.....	15 to 25c. a pair.
Calves' livers.....	25 to 50c. a piece.
Beef kidneys.....	8 to 10c. a piece.
Mutton kidneys.....	3c. a piece.
Livers, beef.....	40 to 60c. a piece.
Oxtails.....	8 to 10c. a piece.
Hearts, beef.....	10 to 20c. a piece.
Rolls, beef.....	12c. a lb.
Tenderloins, beef.....	20 to 28c. a lb.
Lamb's fries.....	5 to 10c. a pair.

BONES, HOOF, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	80.00
Horns.....	25 00
Hoofs, 7½ oz. and over, steers, 1st quality.....	\$2.50 a \$2.60

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	1¼
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	¾
Shop bones, per cwt.....	30

GREEN CALFSKINS.

The market has been extremely dull during the previous week, and prices still remain very low. No immediate change is looked for. We quote:

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb. .13
No. 1 calfskins, 9-12.....	each. 1.15
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.....	each. 1.40
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb. .11
No. 2 calfskins, 9-12.....	each. 1.00
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14.....	each. 1.20
No. 1 Grassers.....	per lb. .11
No. 1 Grassers, 9-12.....	each. 1.00
No. 1 Grassers, 12-14.....	each. 1.20
No. 2 Grassers.....	per lb. .09
No. 2 Grassers, 12-14.....	each. 1.00
No. 1 heavy Kips.....	each. 2.00
No. 2 heavy Kips.....	each. 1.75
Tick heavy Kips.....	each. 1.50
No. 1 Kips.....	each. 1.70
No. 2 Kips.....	each. 1.50
No. 1 grass Kips.....	each. 1.50

No. 2 grass Kips.....	each. 1.30
Ticky Kips.....	each. 1.00
Branded heavy Kips.....	each. 1.00
Branded Kips.....	each. .75
Branded Skins.....	each. .50

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bund.....	\$35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle med.....	46
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	34
Hog, American, tcs., per lb.....	38
Hog, Amer., bbls., per lb., free of salt.....	40
Hog, Amer., ½ bbls., per lb.....	38
Beef guts, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.....	10
Beef guts, rounds, per se f.o.b. Chic.....	9
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.....	2 a 3
Beef guts, bungs, piece, f.o.b. Chic.....	10
Beef guts, bungs, per lb.....	9½
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.....	6
Beef guts, middles, per set, f.o.b. Chic.....	45
Beef guts, middles, per lb.....	43
Beef guts, middles, per lb.....	8 a 9
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1.....	5½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2.....	3 a 4½
Russian rings.....	12 a 20

SPICES.

There is no change in the market since last week, and prices continue the same. We quote:

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing. black.....	14	14½
Pepper, Sing. White.....	22	23
Pepper, Penang, White.....	20	20
Pepper, Red, Zanzibar.....	14	18
Pepper, Shot.....	15	
Allspice.....	8	10
Coriander.....	4	6
Cloves.....	10	14
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3.62½ a 3.70
Refined—Granulated.....	4¼ a 4½
Crystals.....	4¼ a 5
Powdered.....	4¼ a 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra.....	22
1 extra.....	18
1.....	17
1X moulding.....	16
1X.....	15½
1¼.....	15
1½.....	14
1¾.....	13
1½.....	12
1¾.....	11
1½.....	10
2.....	9

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The Rotterdam oleo market closed last week at 48 florins for choice oil, and this week there were no sales until Thursday, when there were heavy sales at 46 florins, a drop of two florins. The market is very strong at this price and an advance is confidently looked for.

The neutral lard market is very strong, although not much business has been reported, as the packers have held their prices very stiff.

The reports about the cotton crop continue to be very bad and all indications point to high prices for cotton oil next season.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, August 10.—Closing—Beef—Extra India mess, dull, 72s. 6d.; prime mess, dull, 64s. 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, 70s. Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 36s.; prime Western in tins, steady, 35s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 48s.; Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., steady, 37s.; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., dull, 43s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 30 to 35 lbs., dull, 41s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., dull, 41s.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., steady, 3s. 6d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 40s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 34s. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 49s. 6d.; do. colored, firm, 30s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 25s.; Australian and London steady, 26s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, August steady, 22s. 9d. Butter—United States finest, 94s., do. good, 80s.

* Smokers of cigarettes will no longer be employed in the stockyards packinghouse of Swift and Company at Chicago. A general order to this effect has been issued, and President G. F. Swift is putting forth every effort to prevent the using of cigarettes by his employees. This is a wise move, as it has been demonstrated that the excessive use of cigarettes renders a man unfit for his duties.

Retail Department

GERMANY'S DEPARTMENT STORE ACT.

The department store is making itself an international nuisance. Everybody cannot be wrong. When the people of this country, the people of France, and, now, the people of Germany rise against the department store there must be some underlying evil in this trade thing which affects and which grieves all humanity alike. The Germans, at least, are slow to move in such business matters. They have risen against these stores. On January 1 next a very drastic anti-department store statute goes into effect. It was passed over the military influence and in the face of it. That circumstance alone is sufficient to point the strength of the opposition to these stores.

With one or two exceptions the department stores of New York are a degradation to human character and to human morals. In Chicago the number may still be cut down. Let any man spend a day in the big ones and jot down what he sees. Then let him take any dozen of the salesladies and a score of the brutalized little cash girls who are some day to be women, quiz them as to their salaries and the treatment they receive both in words and in the docking of their meager pay, add it all up and then draw the inevitable conclusion. Let any real reformer do this and find what the prison walls of the average department store means to humanity and its young womanhood. The statement that they do not have to work there if they do not wish to is no answer to the results and the consequences which these trade pest houses produce when poor girls, who are measurably forced to do work there. The Germans are raising a hand against them.

There is one New York city department store which is a credit to storekeeping and which cares for the daughters of those entrusted to its care, lifts them higher and makes them better if anything. Its proprietor goes among his own salesladies, shakes their pretty little hands and asks: "How are you getting along? Is there anything I can have done which will conduce to your comfort? Have you seats to rest upon when not busy?" Such thoughts and such acts emanate from a gentleman and a humanitarian.

Acts speak louder than words. The acts of this proprietor are in keeping with the above gentlemanly behavior, for the lowest paid saleslady gets \$5 per week, and no docking of pay for candy chewing, or for any other petty cause.

The average department store is a moral sore and a leper in trade. The sooner the law takes hold of the vile things and handles them the better for the few decent ones and trade in general. They are not honest in goods, prices or methods.

THE NEW ICE COMPANY.

There has just been formed The People's Co-operative Ice Company, to operate in Manhattan. The stated purpose of this company is to sell ice at a reasonable price to the general public and to the larger consumers of ice. The People's Co-operative Ice Company is not in business simply to oppose any Ice Trust, but enters the field the same as any other commercial enterprise, to sell a pure article, at a reasonable and profitable figure. New York is a large consumer of ice, and this company will supply ice at a lower selling price than that now charged the public.

The incorporators and directors of the new company are well-known men, and are able to carry through their proposition. However, it is desired to make this company in every respect a People's Company. Therefore, the capital stock of the company has been made in shares of \$5.00 each. The preferred stock will be entitled to 8 per cent. annual dividends, payable semi-annually, and it is desired that the general ice-consuming public should become interested as stock-holders of the preferred stock of this company, thereby building it on a very sound foundation and making it what the incorporators desire, a people's company in every sense.

The contracts made by the company are effective from January 1, 1901, and it is optional with the consumers to make their contracts for one to five years. The company expects to be in a position to deliver ice some time in October to such of its patrons as desire.

The statement of the company itself on page 42 gives the required information. New Yorkers have been all summer weighted down with oppressive ice bills and any relief will naturally be welcomed by the consumers of ice.

THE BOLOGNA MANUFACTURER'S AND PROVISION DEALERS' ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the members of the above association took place last Tuesday evening, at the Maennerchor Hall, 56th street and 3d avenue. All the officers were present and the vice-president, Mr. Brand, took the chair.

It was suggested by a member that inasmuch as some newspapers had attacked the association and wrongly reported their proceedings, the press, in his opinion, should be prevented attending the meetings, and the information should be given the reporters after the meeting. Mr. Decker, in reply, said that The National Provisioner had been of the utmost assistance to the officers of the association in their fight against the Board of Health's action, and he considered that this paper should be allowed to be present and report the proceedings.

Mr. Eppinger read extracts from various newspapers which had misrepresented the objects of the association and called upon the members to combine and in some way refute the allegations made against them as a body. The matter was then put to a vote whether the press should remain or withdraw, and by a large majority it was decided that the reporters might remain.

Mr. Brand, as chairman, then apologized to the representative of The National Provisioner, saying that the proposition of the member suggesting shutting out the press from the meetings of the association was not meant to injure this paper.

Our representative replied that The National Provisioner was doing good work for the association and helping the officers in every way and it intended doing all in its power in this direction.

Mr. Hyman, counsel for the association, said: "I don't like to sit here and hear people speak against the press. It sounds too much like socialism and anarchy, and that is what we want to prevent in our association meetings. The press have helped us and we want them with us. Possibly you gentlemen do not know what power the press of this country wields and it would be well for you to know that they are too strong and powerful to get them against us. Now you all probably want to know what we have done since we met last Sunday week. On Wednesday last was the day appointed for us to go before the Board of Health with our protest against their order. We were all ready and prepared to fight. We had with us a model smokehouse in working order, but the president of the Board (Col. Murphy) stated that they had been unable to get a quorum together and the argument would have to be deferred and adjourned all arguments for one week. That will be to-morrow, gentlemen, and our special be present on your behalf. However, from information I have received I do not think the Board will take this matter up this summer, and I am convinced you will be able to smoke until the matter is decided. The president of the Board of Health was, I think, rather surprised when we stated that we had over 1,500 affidavits from doctors, landlords and tenants advocating the continuance of the bologna manufacturers smoking, and he said that the Board felt the necessity of giving attention to the protest of so many people interested in the trade. A firm had tried to combat the action of the Board of Health alone, had engaged eminent counsel and spent a barrel of money, but now that they had seen the strength of this association they had given up their individual fight and joined with us as members.

"Some of the business of this meeting is to elect your permanent officers, as this has been voted a permanent organization, therefore, you must arrange your own association as you wish and elect those you want to act for you. The present officers have put you on your feet and are now willing to retire and you can now elect anyone you want to replace them. It is true that they are doing business with you, but they are in the same boat as yourselves and if this action fails they will be as greatly affected as you will be."

It was suggested by several members that the present officers retain their positions until the next meeting, but Mr. Brand said they had all worked hard in the interest of the association and now that the hard work was done and the association was on its feet they were prepared to retire in favor of any other member they desired to appoint. Mr. Decker acquiesced in this and said he had done all he could for the association. It was then decided to wait until the next meeting before electing other officers, and the present officers agreed to act until that time.

After the secretary had read the names of new members and the amount of new donations the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chairman and officers.

The next meeting will be held at the Maennerchor Hall, 56th street and 3d avenue, New York City, on Tuesday, 14th inst.

"STEEL KING" ICE BALANCE

MADE IN THREE SIZES.

No. 200 Weighs 200 pounds by 2 pounds.
No. 300 Weighs 300 pounds by 5 pounds.
No. 400 Weighs 400 pounds by 5 pounds.



The new "Steel King" Ice Balance contains the good points of other makes, and in addition, comes nearer meeting the requirements of the "Ice Trade" than any other scale on the market.

It is made entirely of steel throughout.

Absolutely no castings to break. No screws to shake loose.

The dial is much longer than other makes and is very distinct; it is nickel plated, with large black figures.

Every scale is constructed with a "limiter," so that the spring cannot be strained beyond its capacity.

It can be quickly adjusted, if necessary, by removing cap on top and turning screw slightly—thus insuring a permanent scale.

Any part can be supplied separately and replaced by owner, without returning scale to factory.

PELOUZE SCALE & MFG. CO.,

133-139 South Clinton Street, CHICAGO.

Greater New York Items

** James McLean has just completed a new and modern meat market for Charles C. Blum at 577 Second avenue. The fixtures are of the most up-to-date design, and they are so arranged that the smallest corner in the market can be used to good advantage.

** The amount of meat seizures by the Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, August 8: Beef, 10,100 lbs.; veal, 2,550 lbs.; mutton, 400 lbs.; hogs, 6,380 lbs.; assorted meats, 200 lbs.; poultry, 4,600 lbs. Total, 24,230 lbs.

** Go down to the foot of East Forty-seventh street, New York City, and ask Abe Frank if any one tried to shy a nanny goat in on him for alamb. Abe has a lot of ways to tell the real thing. He knows his business.

** The popular association officer, Meyer Block, of Ninth avenue, goes on his annual vacation this week to Saratoga. He is a hard worker, and the rest will do him good.

** Adam Schultheis, of 575 Eighth avenue, the well-known purveyor of table luxuries, has solved the question of competition, and is now thoroughly up to date. Along with the rest of his many complete departments he has added a fine line of delicatessens, complete in all its many details. A customer who does not want to stand over a hot fire and cook can go to Mr. Schultheis and buy cold roast beef, with pickles, chow chow and olives to go with it, topped off with lobster salad and smoked fish, and finish up with ox mouth salad, pickled lamb's tongue, smoked fish and any kind of cheese desired. It makes one's mouth water, as everything is of the finest, and it all looks so deliciously fresh and clean. The counters and brass work glisten. The quarter-deck of a man-of-war is not more orderly and tidy. Mr. Schultheis conducts a model market in every respect.

** Sam Hymann, of Nelson Morris & Co.'s general staff in Chicago, was in New York city a few days ago. He simply ran over in the regular course of business. The whole of Gotham was glad to shake his hand and to say "I'm glad to see you back; sorry you can't stay."

** T. J. Connors, general Eastern manager of Armour & Co., was in Chicago a day or so ago. He didn't stay long, though there were hosts of friends who would like to have held him for a long time.

** H. J. Stone, the well-known New York city meat hustler, has gone to New London, Conn., to manage the branch house of Adams Bros. in that city.

** Wilber B. Terhune, late of Adams Bros.' Connecticut State staff, is now in the concern's Brooklyn house. He is a good book-keeper and cashier.

** J. M. Brown, of New York city, is now in New London, Conn., in the employ of Adams Bros. Mr. Brown was pretty well known by Father Knickerbocker's "kids."

** Charles McDonald was arrested this week for improperly using \$1,300 of the cash, etc., of his employers, Adams & Co., at 102 Barclay street. He confessed, and was held in the Centre Street Court.

** A Jersey City steer belonging to Edwards & Co., got out of the Central Stock Yards at the foot of Sixth street, Jersey City, and nearly killed a 13-year-old boy named John Callahan. He was finally penned up and slaughtered.

** F. N. Conway, Swift and Company's cashier at the Williamsburg branch, is away on his vacation.

** John McCarthy, Swift and Company's cashier at the 13th street market, is now rustinating for a few days away from carcass stuff and market reports.

** E. C. Kuncke, the Main street butcher at Hempstead, L. I., has invited the whole of the Fire Department to a clam bake at his expense.

** Edward F. Swift has returned from Europe with his family. He left on Monday night for Chicago, via Boston.

** Charles H. Swift and family sailed for Europe on Tuesday on the Wilhelm der Grosse.

** Secretary Haydn, of Swift and Company of New York, runs down to Far Rockaway for a whiff of sea air at night. His family are summering there. Mr. Haydn is so busy these days that he will not desert his important post for even a day.

** D. J. Long has been promoted to the general offices upstairs at Swift and Company's New York abattoir, 59th street and Eleventh avenue. He deserves it.

A Handsome Noyes.

Pearley Noyes, son of the vice-president of Swift and Company, of New York, and general manager of the concern's big plant at 59th street and Eleventh avenue, was in Munich at last accounts. He has some Continental countries yet to do before he returns to New York. He is a fine stamp of a young man, clean cut, tall and smart, a chip of the old block—which, by the way, is not old—and a model of manly virtue and good, level-headed sense. He has courage enough to travel all Europe at the age of 16. That same courage will enable him to tour life with credit to his name.

A Butcher's Theatrical Mind.

It is commonly supposed that butchers know nothing about theatricals. But at Geo. Kirschbaum's Seventh avenue market they are so well informed that they have named their four horses after prominent actors and actresses. One gray mare is called Maggie Cline, one bay mare May Howard, one black horse Henry Irving, one white horse Francis Wilson and one fox terrier named Sappho. Who can beat this?

The Hebrew-Irish Scholar.

The Hebrew language subordinate to King Brian Boru, known to the trade as Jim Weston, of Weston & Levy, the jolly good-natured pocket edition of Captain Chapman, and who has often been mistaken for him; the only difference is Chapman's whiskers are a trifle more luxurious than Jim Weston's are. It may not be generally known but King Jim is a finished scholar of the Hebrew language. To hear him holding converse with a Ludlow street purchaser would be enough to throw a grown person into spasms and be a hideous nightmare for the balance of a child's life. Let your beard grow long King James and you'll have the entire East Side trade as soon as it looks like loose chewing.

I. Cohn Feased a Poet.

I. Cohn, the well-known butcher of 9th avenue, while on his vacation recently, near Sullivan County, had his attention attracted by a number of plump lambs frisking about in the field near his hotel. While gazing thoughtfully at them the poetess of Sullivan County came along and addressed him, saying: "Aha—a lover of nature I presume; you love to see how frisky the dear little lambs are?" "Yes, Mam," says Mr. Cohn, "I was wondering how tender they are and how much they weigh dressed;" and when he told her what business he was in she became hysterical. Thus are the mighty fallen, and how butchers kill poets.

MANHEIMER AND GUMBLE RIGHTED.

An incorrect official time was handed to The Provisioner's representative last week at the butchers' barbecue which we hasten to publish. Mr. Gumble's correct time was 2 minutes and 46½ seconds, and not 3 minutes 2 seconds. Being the friend of the butchers on any and all occasions, we take this means of letting them know the true state of affairs. Mr. Jake Loewell is ready to back William Gumble to any amount, being convinced he has the better man. Mr. Manheimer feels he is the better man. The only way is to bring the two contestants together, and let them work on their merit, a fair field and no favor, and we will be sure of a battle royal between these two experts. The Provisioner stands ready to assist in any way necessary. It seems that a contest should be for time and points. Skill and speed are both valuable from an abattoir and a tanner's standpoint.

STILL REVOKING THE PERMITS.

The New York City Board of Health has revoked the permits to use smoke houses at the following addresses in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx:

833 Third avenue.
1887 Third avenue.
1713 Third avenue.
1744 Second avenue.
1805 Second avenue.
1825 Second avenue.
2185 Second avenue.
2382 First avenue.
1979 Third avenue.
1832 Third avenue.
1658 Third avenue.
1206 Second avenue.
1626 Third avenue.
1409 Second avenue.
1530 Second avenue.
1540 Second avenue.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR BUTCHERS.

To keep beef tongue from drying and losing weight hang them inside a barrel and spread a damp cloth across the top to keep out the air.

Don't cut too many steaks ahead; they look better when cut fresh, and please the customer more.

Don't argue with a customer when she wants fresh chopped beef. There are 7,000 butchers in Greater New York.

You can't be too extravagant with clean sawdust these hot days. A market with clean sawdust always on the floor gets the reputation of being clean. It looks well, and doesn't cost much.

Clean windows are noticed by women quicker than fancy neckties on your clerks.

When your clerk loses patience with small purchasers it's time for him to send in his resignation. You really don't need him.

Read The National Provisioner and learn what you don't know about the meat trade.

TO AMEND MARKET ORDINANCE.

The market house tenants have asked Alderman John Conlon to introduce the following amendment to Ordinance No. 517:

"No person or persons shall be allowed to sell their wares at the Market square curb, with the following exceptions: First—Gardeners or farmers, by paying the market fee, may be permitted to remain on the curb until they have sold out, but in no case after 2 o'clock p. m. of said day. Second—Any person who shall pay a market fee of \$10 a month may be permitted to sell candies, confectioneries, nuts, lemonade, cider or ice cream, from a stand, wagon, cart, after 2 o'clock p. m. of each day; but no such stand, wagon or cart shall occupy a space more than six feet into the street."

A. LESTER HEYER

CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, Etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 East 39th St., NEW YORK CITY

.....NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE

Local and Personal

** Eager & Co., the Manchester (N. H.) butchers, are killing only State-grown beef. Well, they grow some pretty good steers up in that corner. These marketmen use a good many Pittsfield grown cattle, and hence are chummy with the surrounding farmers.

** A jury of eleven farmers say that D. R. McMullen, of Oneonta, N. Y., should pay \$25 in a "bob veal" matter. Pretty hard when the growers of "bobs" convict. Guess he will have to pay.

** Karl & Butler's meat market at New Rochelle, N. Y., was entered by burglars last week. They did all of their fine villainy for nothing as they got nothing.

** Schwarzschild & Sulzberger's new "hog house" at Kansas City is nearing completion. It is on the site of the old oleo plant which was burned last fall.

** H. A. Willson has resigned his place in connection with the jobbing department of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant at Kansas City, Kan. He was with the concern for seven years. He will remain in the city.

** John H. Flesey, manager of Adams Bros.' big branch at New London, Conn., has won promotion to the managership of the important branch at Jersey City, N. J.

** F. & W. Van Blarcom, the well known over-the-river butchers at Paterson, N. J., are trying to arrange their liabilities so as not to be forced to "walk the plank." The judgment creditors and others of the concern are discussing some way out of the embarrassing position.

** John Frick, the unfortunate meat man who fell into the fire the other day not long after being injured by a boiler explosion is dead. He could not survive the severity of his last injuries. He lived at Belleville, Mo.

** J. E. Towle & Co.'s big provision store at Granite street, Manchester, N. H., was broken into last week. The thieves only got about \$20. That much was missed. At last accounts the thief was scented.

** In an attack on the Maryland hucksters' license law, Harry Kratz, a Hollins Market (Baltimore) marketman and meat peddler, discovered the startling fact that he has to also pay a \$100 huckster license, and a \$50 fine besides the regular city license to sell meat.

** Gus Eddinger, a butcher, who suddenly went crazy in the Four Courts at St. Louis, Mo., and began braining people with chair legs, had to be shot down in the interest of the public safety.

He Guessed the Weight of the Steer.

E. J. Dunn, of Flatbush, is the lucky man who won the steer at the weight guessing contest of the butchers' barbecue last week; his guess was 618 lbs., and the steer weighed exactly 618 lbs. Mr. Dunn has cheap beef this week.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Employees' Association of the West Philadelphia Abattoir held their annual festival Thursday of last week at Washington Park, Allegheny avenue of that city. Roast ox and an excellent programme of games filled in the enjoyments of the day. The following committee had charge of the outing: A. H. Pepperman, Chairman; Frederick Miller, Philip Sauer, Charles Miller, Daniel Galanaugh, Lawrence McStravog and John Miller.

The picnic and outing of the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Grand Rapids, Mich., Wednesday of last week was a grand success. It was a good old-fashioned time. The programme of events included a pie-eating contest, in which waist bands swelled like an expanding rubber band; a smoking contest presided over by "My Lady Nicotine;" a banana-eating contest, and other side-splitting events which fetched roars of laughter from the round, greasy-faced fat man and the lantern-jawed mimic alike. It was a regular family affair, and there were thousands of families there to enjoy the fun and the good things on the grounds.

The New Haven (Conn.) Retail Butchers' Association has selected Schuetzen Park, of that city, and August 23 as the time and place for holding the organization's annual grand barbecue and outing. This is the fourth outing and games of the association. The markets and provision stores will close at 9 a. m. on barbecue day. The plans which have been perfected will make this the most notable event of its kind ever held by the association. The parade will be spectacular and interesting in the extreme. Over 200 decorated teams and wagons are already listed. These will be followed by the companies of gaily caparisoned horse of the local and visiting marketmen. The evening dance will close at 10 p. m.

The officers of this live association are: William J. O'Keefe, president; Arthur Tennant, secretary; Charles F. Wissert, treasurer.

Jacob Miller got a tough bullock for the beef-dressing contest at the Young Butchers' Society last week, so Charles Mack won in 6 minutes 43 seconds. Jesse Jacobs gave an exhibition in calf dressing which was fine. The sheep-killing contest was won by Alex. Mack, Jr., in 20 seconds. Thousands of people saw the games and sports.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Chattanooga, Tenn., has about decided to build a local packing and refrigerating plant. The matter was virtually decided upon at the meeting held on Monday night of last week.

The Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association of Portland, Me., went over to Brunswick last week and put in a pleasant day at their annual outing and sports. There was a long and pleasant programme, and not one minute was tiresome. It was their sixteenth annual merry meeting. A. T. Hall is president of this prosperous association. The

crowd at Merrymeeting Park was large and enthusiastic.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Altoona, Pa., held their first annual picnic and outing of sports at Glasgow Park recently. In spite of the rain it was a big success. This is due largely to the Picnic Committee, composed of Rudolph Farabaugh, John Weest, Otto Reifstek, John Davis and Harmon Smith. The whole day was enjoyed, and every minute of it made happy.

The Jewish Butchers' Association of Syracuse, N. Y., is in process of formation. Rev. Simon J. Finkelstein, of 200 Monroe street, Syracuse, is leading in the matter. The butchers of Syracuse now supplying the Jewish trade of that city are: Louis Simon, M. Blumberg, Harrison and Orange streets; I. Heiman, Grape and Adams streets; M. Andursky, South State street; Rabinowitz, Grape and Harrison streets; Kiletzki, Grape and Madison streets; Jacobs, Orange and Adams streets. The object of the association is for the betterment of the orthodox Jewish trade in meat products.

New Shops.

Sam Brown will soon open a meat market in Laramie, Wyo.

Henry Kline has reopened the meat market in the Stevens Building at Closter, N. J.

Alex. C. Hasbrouck has opened a fish and oyster market in connection with his business at Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y.

Clark & Clark are opening a meat market in connection with their business at Springfield, Ohio.

Business Changes.

David Van Bushkirk, the Central avenue, Hackensack, N. J., butcher, has purchased the meat market of his nephew on Upper Main street of that city.

Walter Clark has purchased the market of Sam Brown at Denver, Colo.

Some of the furnishings of M. E. Lacey's meat market at Southington, Conn., were sold by the sheriff.

Frank S. Roberts has purchased the meat market of J. M. Curtiss at Simsbury, Conn.

Finley C. Hendrickson now holds a deed of trust over the meat business of Claus & Baumgart, at Cumberland, Md.

Mr. Cooper has closed his meat market at Wayland, Ia.

A Terrapin Farmer.

Capt. A. T. La Valette, of Crisfield, Md., is probably the largest grower of terrapins in the United States, having on hand at all times between 30,000 and 40,000 terrapins. Delmonico's, in New York, is one of Capt. La Valette's largest customers. In speaking of terrapin Capt. La Valette said that it required a trained taste to distinguish a diamond back after being cooked from other good grades; that not more than one man in a thousand could tell the difference.



B. HELLER & CO. CHEMISTS.

We are the manufacturers of Zanzibar Carbon, the original and only perfectly true smoke color for hams and sausage. Write us, if you wish Reliable Goods at lowest figures. We are the largest meat color manufacturers in the world.

249-251-253 SO. JEFFERSON ST.



CHICAGO, ILL.



Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Lauer, C. C., 939 3d ave.; to F. W. Hops (R). \$300

Bills of Sale.

Brauer, F. & F. W., 678 E. 168th; to F. Ruedi. 825
Crisco, A., 219 E. 97th st.; to C. Tan-
zillo. 65
Zalka, Myer, 916 2d ave.; to E. Kas-
hoff. 300

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Bills of Sale.

Ahrens, W. A. and Moses, 210 4th ave.;
to B. Russo. 250

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. Mortgages.

Clesse, Francois, 498 W. Broadway; to
John Joye. \$500
Haves, Sam, 4000 3d ave.; to M. Levin.
Hafeman & Rottwinkel, 228 Willis
ave.; to C. W. Newbisher. 450
Hochstadtler, W., Astoria; to C. H.
Hinck & Co. 50
Meinhard & Buchwald, 59 Cannon; to
D. Hann. 70
Niles, F. W., 2705 3d ave.; to Jenny
S. Niles. 700
Burke, J. H.; to E. R. Biehler (R). 111
Kasterman, Moses, 180 Eldridge; to M.
Levin. 70
Levithan, M., 8 6th ave.; to E. Radus. 55
Natali, Jos.; to E. R. Biehler (R). 54
Ramburst, W. F.; to E. R. Biehler (R). 196
Stark, R. & J., 282 E. Houston; to J.
Lengyel. 370
Weber, Sam, 26 Bond; to M. Eisner. 300
Zins, Ed., 1962 5d ave.; to M. Levin. 464

Bills of Sale

Di Toro, A., 468 E. 150th; to R. Masel-
la. 1
Duffy, Ed., 553 W. 44th; to Eliz. Duffy
Koplowitz, Louis, 28 Delancey; to E.
B. Hirsch. 150
Maniscalco, R., 227 Mott st.; to T.
Como. 300
Windhorst, J., 1697 1st ave.; to F.
Mohrmann. 3,500

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Baumgarth, J. F.; to National L. A. \$100

Bills of Sale.

Arp, M. F. and R., 131 Tompkins ave.;
to Mary D. Ohland. \$1,000
Bernstein, Rose, Surf ave. and Ocean
Walk; to P. Lorenz. 400
Grotzmann, G. F., 573 6th ave.; to F.
Relander. 125
Gunn, J., 37 St. Edwards; to F. Gunn, nom.
Robins, J. J., 234 Court; to Dempsey &
Tiger. 2,000
Rudolf, Nanny, 299 Bedford ave.; to S.
Abrahams. 200

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Davis & Stokes; Searcy;
meat, etc.; J. B. Mitchell succeeds.

CONNECTICUT.—G. C. Andrews & Co.,
Hartford; meat, etc.; succeeded by Trant &
Sullivan.—Schott & Knickerbocker, Water-
bury; fish; dissolved.—C. J. Ellis, Winsted;
meat; sold out.—D. F. Kelly, Middletown;
meat, etc.; petition in bankruptcy.—Jas. R.
Ealls, Stamford; fish, etc.; petition in bank-
ruptcy.

IDAHO.—Stewart & Ruff, Cambridge;
meat; dissolved.

ILLINOIS.—Booth & Nelson, East Lynn;
meat, etc.; J. H. Booth succeeds.—McClin-
tock & Hausam, Peoria; meat, etc.; sold out.

—P. D. O'Boyle, Taylorville; restaurant;
closed on chattel mortgage.

INDIANA.—William Derlith, Indianapolis;
meat; dead.—J. T. McGregor, Pendleton;
restaurant; sold out.—Ridgeway & George,
Red Key; meats, etc.; succeeded by Wiet
Ridgeway.—D. T. Smith, Crawfordsville;
restaurant; chattel mortgage \$180.—Mathias
Birkhold, Fort Wayne; meat; R. E. mortgage
\$100.—Samuel Rosenfeld, Marion; hides; R.
E. mortgage \$2,586.

IOWA.—Geo. Goetzman, Beaver; meat;
burned out.—Jos. Wardian, Council Bluffs;
meat, etc.; Coyle & Kaler succeed.

MAINE.—Coffin & Everett, South Paris;
provisions, etc.; succeeded by J. E. Everett.
—Palmer Lysander, Bangor; butcher; sold
R. E. \$500.

MASSACHUSETTS.—W. J. Burbeck,
Lowell; restaurant; succeeded by W. H.
Boody.—Sarah A. Davis, Lynn; provisions,
etc.; assignee.—J. F. Russel, Salem; provisions;
sold out.—Norris Perreault, Spring-
field; meats, etc.; sold out.—Jos. Goldstein,
Boston; provisions; petition in bankruptcy.—
Louis Todisco, Boston; provisions, etc.; wife
of Antonio, filed certificate, etc.—Gracienne
Casavant, Fall River; provisions, etc.; wife
of Paul, filed certificate, etc.—H. S. Par-
cher, Quincy; fish; R. E. mortgage \$200.—
D. F. Leonard, Taunton; butcher; petition in
bankruptcy.—H. J. Monahan, Worcester;
meats; attached.—A. W. Preble, Worcester;
fish; chattel mortgage \$211 discharged.

MICHIGAN.—C. E. Penoyer, Flushing;
meats, etc.; sold out.—H. W. Holmes, Jack-
son; meat; burned out, insurance.—Siligley
& Wright, Davison; meat; bill of sale \$675.
—C. A. Quay, Lansing; meat; closed under
mortgage.

NEBRASKA.—Borden & Son, Burwell;
meats; dissolved; now A. J. Borden.—E. H.
Ridsdale, Cedar Bluffs; meats; succeeded by
Frank Vanous.—Peterson Bros., Osmond;
meats; succeeded by Peterson & Fritz.—L.
Nelson, Plainview; meats; succeeded by R.
Lanman.—Gill Bros., Stuart; meats; suc-
ceeded by Robertson & Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—P. H. Charpentier,
Nashua; provisions, etc.; deeded R. E. \$1.—
H. L. Morse & Co., Nashua; provisions, etc.;
H. L. Morse individually R. E. etc. mortgage
\$200.

OHIO.—C. W. Ballert, Toledo; meat; war-
ranty deed \$525.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Andrew Schreck, Jr.,
Erie; meat; closed out.—J. C. Dellenbach,
Pittsburg; meats; dead.—C. F. Wormser,
Scranton; meat, etc.; sold out.—A. D. Mes-
serly, Vilas; butcher; execution \$93.

WISCONSIN.—S. Stone, Bancroft; meat;
sold out.—B. C. Brewer, Richland Center;
meat; sold out.—A. Doerfler, Milwaukee;
meat; judgment \$284.

A RIGID DEPARTMENT STORE ACT.

Consul-General Frank H. Mason, at Ber-
lin, writes that, on the 18th of June, the
German Government passed a pretty severe
anti-department store bill. It becomes op-
erative on January 1, 1901, so as to give the
department stores time to clean out and to
clear out if they so desire to rid the com-
munities in which they leech of their presence.
As the department store question is an im-
portant one to retailers in this country the
provisions of the New German act are here
given:

The provisions of the act, says Consul-
General Mason, apply to the Kingdom of
Prussia, except the Hohenzollern Crown
lands and the Island of Helgoland.

All of the taxes and license fees collected
under the act revert to the treasury of the
commune or municipality in which the store
is located. Paragraph 6 of the statute divides
the merchandise to be sold into four groups,
as follows:

1. Groceries and colonial produce, food prod-
ucts and drinks, tobacco and manufactures
thereof, smokers' articles, apothecaries' sup-
plies, colors, drugs, and perfumery.

2. Yarn and twine, upholstery goods, mer-
cery, drapery; woven, knit, and embroidered
goods; underclothing of all kinds, bedding and
furniture of all kinds, curtains, carpets, and
all material used in interior household decora-
tion.

3. Household, kitchen, and garden utensils

and implements; stoves, glassware, porcelain,
earthen and stone ware, upholstered furniture
and materials thereto pertaining.

4. Gold, silver, and other jewelry; objects
of art or luxury, bric-a-brac, articles of paper
or papier-mache, books and music, weapons,
bicycles; articles of sport, riding, driving, and
hunting; sewing machines, toys; optical, med-
ical, scientific, or musical instruments and ap-
paratus.

Every store, bazaar, or warehouse which
shall sell articles belonging to more than one
of the above groups, and of which store the
aggregate sales amount to more than 400,000
marks (\$95,200) per annum, shall pay a special
tax graduated according to the total
amount of its annual sales, as follows:

Yearly Sales.	Annual Tax.
\$95,200 to \$107,100.	\$952
107,100 to 119,000.	1,309
119,000 to 130,900.	1,785
130,900 to 142,800.	2,023
142,800 to 154,700.	2,261
154,700 to 166,600.	2,499
166,600 to 178,500.	2,739
178,500 to 190,400.	2,975
190,400 to 202,300.	3,213
202,300 to 214,200.	3,570
214,200 to 226,100.	4,327
226,100 to 238,000.	4,284
238,000 to 261,800.	4,760
261,800 to 285,600.	5,236

and so on, for every additional 100,000 marks
(\$23,800) sold, 2,000 marks (\$476) additional
tax.

This law has been enacted for the purpose
of equalizing the advantages which large ba-
zaars, department stores, and cooperative re-
tail establishments enjoy over the minor and
middle class merchants whose business is re-
stricted to a few articles and does not exceed
a yearly turnover of 400,000 marks (\$95,200).

Finance Minister Miquel, the ablest and
most adroit master of taxation in Germany,
who has stood as sponsor for the new act
during its passage through the Diet, has issued
the following declaration explaining its pur-
pose and portraying its results when accepted
in good faith and impartially enforced:

It will depend upon the mercantile and in-
dustrial classes themselves whether this law
shall fulfill for them the benevolent purpose
of the lawmakers. It will be their task to
promptly create and organize with self-helpful
motives such associations and installations as
are calculated to best increase their power
of competition with the department stores.
They will have to provide, especially through
the organization of purchasing and selling so-
cieties, for cheap purchases and profitable
sales. They will have to stand firmly on the
principle of cash purchases and sales and
neither accept goods nor sell them on credit.

In this respect also will the system of or-
ganized self-protection offer a wide field of
usefulness. The State has already, through
the creation of a central bank for the finances
of organized guilds, done what it could prop-
erly do to promote the interests of the smaller
merchants and industrial classes. It will be
the task of the middle-class dealers, who have
suffered from the competition of the great de-
partment stores, to improve the opportunity
created by this new tax, to strengthen them-
selves by improved equipment and manage-
ment for competition with the large estab-
lishments. The State has done its part; it
now rests with the mercantile and industrial
middle classes, through intelligent, energetic
self-help, to secure themselves against the
competition of large capital.

There is a lot in this commendable law for
merchants in this country to study. At least
the working of it is worth watching and we
have arranged for such watching. In the
meantime our retailers can read Herr Mi-
quel's good advice and heed every word of it.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Up to the time of going to press our account
of the convention of the National Retail
Butchers' Association, held at Saratoga, N.
Y., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, had
not arrived. We understand, however, that
this was the most successful convention ever
held by this organization. We shall give the
particulars next week.

Friday's Closings.

COTTON OIL.—The market is very dull at the close of the week, while it is weaker all around. Spot prime yellow offered at 35, and bids scarce and lower. A lot of 1,000 bbls. was offered for October at 30, November and December offered at 30, and there are reports of sales at a little less money. The Hull (England) market is 6d. up; quoted 22s. 9d. Linseed oil in London 33s., a decline of 6d. for the week.

TALLOW.—The close of the market shows 47-16, nominally for city in hhd., at the basis of the last sales, which were re-sales, while the feeling is rather weak. The contract deliveries to the home trade of 250 hhd., city went in at 47-16. The demands all around are very dull.

OLEO STEARINE is quiet without further sales, and quoted at 7½.

CALEF'S REVIEW OF TALLOW MARKET.

H. W. Calef, the New York tallow broker, under date of August 7, reports as follows:

Tallow.—While in some respects the situation is not improving, and closes dull; the general tone here has been hopeful. Ocean freights have risen, a little, and it is probable that the Chinese war has made some foreign buyers cautious. If the Argentine district is furnishing Europe less, Australasia sends a larger amount—3,000 tons or more, last month. The London quotations are a trifle higher, but stocks there have increased some 2,000 casks since the 1st ult. Abroad, as well as here, the vegetable oils have been in lessened supply, and close with an upward tendency. If Western markets have gone off a little, and the feeling at the close favors buyers, at least Western offerings are not now oppressive; and we may expect ere long a more active demand, partly from soapmakers and partly

from chandlers—several of the latter preparing to reopen their works by September 1. City in hhd., sold, in a moderate way, last week and to-day at 47-16. But no large amount could be bought at this, melters demanding 47½c for tes. Sales of tes. of 43 degrees and upward at 47½@51½c, and of edible at 51½@53½c. Country lots mainly at 45½@47½c. The July clearances from this port were 4,873,200 lbs. tallow, and 6,851,200 lbs. grease. From the entire country, during the first six months of 1900, 44,241,704 lbs. tallow were exported.

There is no important change to note in soap greases, nor in the common pressers' grades. Fine white lard and fleshing greases held at 43½@5c, with light trading. Recent business in grease stearine, light—yellow quotable at 47½c, and white at 5c. Oleo stearine quite unsettled, but closing firmer, with sales at 7½@7½. Tankage, dull but not weak at the advanced rates of \$2.10 to \$2.20 and 10. Bone tankage, \$15 to \$17, as to grade and condition. Steamed bone, \$15 to \$16, and boiled, \$16 to \$18—both on basis of N. Y. freight.

* Swift and Company, of Chicago, have introduced an automobile in Oshkosh, Wis. It is the finest "auto" that has ever appeared in Oshkosh. The motive power is electricity and it can be propelled at the rate of fifteen miles an hour with ease. The automobile is taken from place to place where the Swift Company has branch houses. It will go from Oshkosh to Milwaukee.

A three-story brick building is in process of construction on the lots adjoining the Creamery-Package Manufacturing plant on Wood avenue in Kansas City, Kan. The factory makes butter tubs.

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